NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXVII. No. 22449. Registered at the C.P.O. To-day's issue 18 p.p.: with Supplement 12 pp. SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1937 (Postage: China and Japan 1½ cents: abroad 20 cents.) TEN CENTS

Americans residing in all areas north of Soochow Creek are advised to remove without delay to the Foreign Areas south of Soochow Creek.

C. E. GAUSS,
American Consul General
8938

Alle Oesterreichische Staatsangehoerige werden hiermit aufgefordert, ihre genaue Adresse und Telefonnummer am Konsulat, 330 Szechuen Road, aufzugeben und sich dortselbst sofort registrieren zu lassen.

E. KELEN,
Acting Consul for Austria
8928

POSELSTWO POLSKIE

Wydzial Konsularny

Ostrzega wszystkich obywateli polskich, zamieszkalych dzielnice Hongkew lub Yangtzepoo, by niezwlocznie opuscili te dzielnice; pozostajacy tam czynia to na wlasna odpowiedzialnosc.
8937

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE-GENERAL SHANGHAI

NOTICE

All Portuguese Citizens residing in this city are requested to forward immediately their present addresses to this Office.

Dr. ANTONIO ALVES,
Consul General
Shanghai, August 14, 1937. 8920

R. CONSOLATO GENERALE D'ITALIA IN SHANGHAI

Tutti i cittadini italiani residenti a Shanghai debbono subito provvedere a informare questo Consolato Generale del loro attuale indirizzo e numero di telefono, nonchè del numero dei componenti la loro famiglia specificandone il nome e l'età.
Shanghai, 14 agosto 1937-XV.
8943

BRITISH-AMERICAN (CHINA) TOBACCO SECURITIES CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong).

Members' Voluntary Winding-up

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office, 175 Soochow Road, Shanghai, on MONDAY, August 23, 1937 at 11.00 a.m., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions, as Special Resolutions, the second Resolution being in pursuance of the provisions of Section 214 of the Companies Ordinance 1932 (Hongkong):—

(1) That the provisional agreement for the sale by the Company to British-American Tobacco Company Limited of 98,662 Class "A" Ordinary Shares of British-American Tobacco Company (China) Limited, at $100 per Share, be ratified.

(2) That the provisional agreement for the sale by the Company to British-American Tobacco Company Limited of 98,662 Class "A" Ordinary Shares of British-American Tobacco Company (China) Limited at $100 per Share having been ratified by General Meeting of the Company held this 23rd day of August 1937, it is desirable to Wind-up this Company and accordingly that this Company be Wound-up voluntarily, and, that Frederick Newman Matthews, F.C.A., and Ernest Frost Hardman, C.A., both of 2 Peking Road, Shanghai, be and they are hereby appointed joint and several Liquidators for such Winding-up with power for either of them to do any act required or authorized in the Liquidation.

The Share Registers of the Company will be closed from August 16 to August 23, 1937, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. McKELVIE,
Secretary.
Shanghai, July 30, 1937. 8744

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"North-China Daily News"

Audited Circulation Statement
Average number of paid copies sold Daily in July 1937

10,473

Shanghai 78% Outports 22%

The following is the circulation statement certified by the Company's auditors for July, 1937.

"The daily average circulation of the 'North-China Daily News' for the month of July, 1937, was ten thousand four hundred and seventy-three copies, exclusive of frees and vouchers.

"The geographical distribution was Local, 78%, Outports and Foreign, 22%."

THOMSON & Co.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.
August 5, 1937.

THE SHANGHAI FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Sino-Japanese Hostilities 1937

Members are informed that an Emergency Special General Meeting will be held at No. 17 The Bund, (Room 51), Shanghai, on MONDAY, 16th instant, at 10.30 a.m.

By Order of the Committee,
BECK & SWANN,
Secretary.
17 The Bund
Shanghai, August 14, 1937. 8929

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1937 EDITION

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2—Provinces with Cities and Towns in which the various Missions are situated, and List of Missionaries in each.

3—Alphabetical List of Protestant Missionaries in China.

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Notice is hereby given that the Head Office of this Society has removed from 126 Hankow Road to the New C.S.S. BUILDING,

No. 2 Tientsin Road
(corner of Kiangse Road).

The 17th monthly drawing will take place on Monday, the 16th inst., in the Pootung Guild Building, 1454 Avenue Edward VII.

For convenience of our bondholders residing in the Western district we have opened a branch office in the French Concession at

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Both Offices will be open on Saturday and Sunday the 14th and 15th.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 1942 for 500 Shares numbered 274732/275231 inclusive in the above Company registered in the name of Mr. Mung Kee, has been declared lost or destroyed, and if the above Certificate is not produced within THIRTY days from date, it will be cancelled and a new Certificate for 500 Shares will be issued in lieu thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, July 29, 1937. 8570

After a Cycle of Cathay

Whether going on home leave or retiring, your personal and, probably, your business interests in China and especially in Shanghai, will continue.

Letters will be uncertain; news in home papers will be scanty. The cheapest and most effective link will be the weekly copy of the *North-China Herald* containing all the China news of the *North-China Daily News* and costing, including postage, $2.50 a month.

Send your name and address to the Circulation Department, North-China Herald, 17 The Bund, or Tel. 11055

Coming Events

AUGUST
14 Swimming Gala, Rowing Club, 9 p.m.
SEPTEMBER
3 State Lottery, 38th Drawing

The charge for items is $1 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

AIR MAIL
SHANGHAI/HANOI/EUROPE

Send your letters every week

REGISTERED LETTERS:
Before Wednesday 10 p.m.

ORDINARY LETTERS:
Before Thursday 2 a.m.

Mention: "Via HANOI"
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Arrival of Japanese Fleet
Hungjao Aerodrome Shooting
Arrival of Gen. Tsai Ting-kai
Chapei Refugees
Sports
Local Weddings

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

See Watson's Window.

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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 18

The Wonderful Gorges

The intending traveller up the Yangtze Gorges will find "Excelsior" by **Charon**, an interesting guide and companion. For anyone who has already done the journey it will be a charming souvenir of a memorable trip. Pocket size, 51 pages, $1.50.

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North-China Daily News

NANKING SALES

Orders for the paper and complaints regarding charges or late delivery should be made to either of the following:—

WONG ZUNG KEE, 128 Yung Ning Kia, Hsiakwan (telephone 31852)
THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, Box 707, Shanghai.

The price of the North-China Daily News in Nanking is Ten Cents Only, or $3 per month, whether sold in the streets or delivered to subscribers.

We ask the co-operation of readers in establishing this price and reporting instances where higher charges are made. Postage to Nanking and a generous commission to the sellers are paid by us, making any higher charge unnecessary.

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PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

Owing to the unprecedented success of this season's photographic competition and the general interest created, it has been decided to increase the prize to $25 in each class.

Due to the fact that most competitors appeared to misunderstand what actually is a "news photograph," the opening and closing dates for this series have been changed from July 12 to July 25 to November 1 to November 14.

Full details of the competition will be found on page 17

Entries for the "Animal study" class should be sent in not later than August 22 and should be addressed to Photograph Competition, North-China Daily News.

Letters to the Editor

THE CRISIS

A Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the present Sino-Japanese crisis at Shanghai, it seems to me that there is a very effective way of averting an aggravation of the situation and I have been wondering why it has never occurred to those who have been working in the cause of peace at Shanghai. The scheme I have in mind is the creation of a neutral zone between Hongkew and the adjoining Chinese territory. This zone is to be patrolled by a contingent of neutral troops, say, the British and American troops and neither the Chinese nor the Japanese forces should be allowed to enter this zone. I have no doubt that such a proposal will prove acceptable to the Chinese Authorities, as, being only temporary in nature, it would not involve the creation of a new concession in Shanghai. On the other hand, if the sole object of the Japanese forces is the protection of the Japanese lives and property at Shanghai and if they are sincere in their professions of non-aggravation of the situation, I don't see why they should object to it. The neutral forces concerned would probably be reluctant to undertake such an onerous responsibility but in view of the serious menace to foreign interests in Shanghai in the event of hostilities breaking out—even if the Settlement south of the Soochow Creek is not directly involved—the foreign Authorities concerned will find that such a task, onerous though it be, is well-worth undertaking. There is, of course, another difficulty the Japanese have been suspicious of the least hint of intervention by third parties and the creation of a neutral zone may be interpreted as such intervention. This difficulty, however, should not prove unsurmountable. The proposed scheme, I believe, will remove all possibility of a clash between the two hostile forces and as it is absolutely futile—nay, absurd—to expect either the Japanese or the Chinese forces to withdraw from Shanghai, this seems to me the only effective way of averting the imminent hostilities. If the scheme is considered feasible, I think the Shanghai Municipal Council might well take the initiative in putting it forward to the two paries concerned.

T. C. WANG.

Shanghai, August 13.

***This suggestion was made at the abortive meeting of the Joint Commission on Thursday but found to be impracticable.

MAN LEAVES £12,000 FOR CATS' HOME

"Boarders" To Be Admitted at a Charge

When Alderman William Boote, of Liverpool, died ten years ago, he left a sum of £12,000 in trust for his widow with directions that on her death the money was to be used to build a cats' home.

A few days ago Mrs. Boote died, and it is anticipated that very shortly the cats' home will be established.

In his will Alderman Boote set out his desires in detail.

He asked that £1,000 should be set aside for the land and building, that the home should be for stray cats, that boarder cats could be admitted at a charge, and the home should be governed by three trustees appointed by the public trustee.

Meat in Pocket

The alderman made cats a life interest. It was his practice to carry pieces of cooked meat in his pocket with which he fed any strange cat he met.

At his home in Deane-road, Liverpool, he provided daily a substantial meal of tinned salmon, and large quantities of fresh milk which he put in his garden on plates and saucers for cats.

He bought a case of tinned salmon every day to provide this meal.

"Strange" Bequest

In her widowhood, Mrs. Boote kept up the cat kindness work in memory of her husband.

"The bequest may seem strange," said a relative "but no one wishes to quarrel with it.

"He made his money himself, and he had a perfect right to do what he wished with it.

"Some people may think an action like this insane. I personally would rather have seen the money go to a children's home, but a man can exercise his own whim without asking anyone's permission. After all, he had no children, so who is to complain?"

PHOTOGRAPH TEST OF PATERNITY

An order that photographs should be taken of a child and its alleged father was made by Mr. Claud Mullins at South-Western police-court recently.

The case was one in which Miss Isabell Ripley, a servant, of Roehampton, summoned Albert Charles Chandler, a 'bus driver, of Ashford, Middlesex, who she claimed was the father of her child.

Chandler, a married man, denied paternity, and Mr. Mullins asked for the baby to be brought into court.

Mr. Mullins patted the baby on the cheek, made it laugh, and compared the facial features of the man and the baby.

Eventually he remarked: "Do you not think it is like you?"

Chandler replied that he thought it was, but again denied being the father.

After ordering the photographs to be taken Mr. Mullins asked for them to be produced in court next week for a doctor who was stated to specialise in such matters.

SHIP-WRECKED CREW ON WAY BACK TO ENGLAND

Sapporo, Aug. 13.

The captain and 34 members of the crew of the steamer Essex Manor, which was wrecked off the Hokkaido coast on August 1, are proceeding to Yokohama, where they will board a ship for England.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S CHURCH SERVICES

Holy Trinity Cathedral: August 15—12th Sunday Trinity, 8 a.m.—Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel) 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon Psalm: 46. Lessons: 2 Kings XVIIII. 13-end; Philemon Naylor in E flat. Anthem: "Lord for Thy Tender Mercies Sake" (Farrant) Hymns: 4,210, 214 Preacher: Rev. E. J. Ottewell, L. Th. (Mattins at 10.30 a.m. will be broadcast from Cathedral over Station XMHD., 1420 Kc., 211.2 m.) 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm: 98 Lessons: Isaiah XXXVIII. 1-20; St. Matt. XVIII. 15-end. Hymns: 31, 197, 23 Preacher: The Dean.

Bubbling Well Chapel: Rev. E. J. Ottewell, L. Th. 6. p.m.

St. Andrew's Church: Rev. F. W. Weaver, L. Th., 8 p.m.

Union Church (International and Interdenominational), 107 Soochow Road (near the British Consulate-General).—Acting Minister: Rev. C. Wilfrid Allan.—10.45, Morning Worship. Preacher, Rev. C. Wilfrid Allan; 6.30, Evening Worship Preacher, Rev. C. W. Andrews.

Community Church. International and non-sectarian. 53 Avenue Petain, opposite the American School. Sunday morning worship at 11 o'clock. Dr. Roderick Scott of Foochow—Guest Preacher during the month of August—will be in the pulpit. Theme: "The Pioneer Life". Dr. A. N. Young at the organ. Outdoor Vesper Service on the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hawkings' home, 600 Hungjao Road, at 5.30 p.m. Tuesday evening discussion, led by Dr. Roderick Scott, at 8.15 o'clock in the parlour of the Manse, 64 Route Dufour; theme: "The Soul. The discovery of the self. Changing the mind."; a cordial invitation is extended to all. Friday afternoon swim in the Navy Y.M.C.A. pool—630 Szechuen Road, from 5.10 to 6.15.

Fourth Marines Church, Carlton Theatre 10 o'clock.—Lieut. Frank R. Hamilton, the Regimental Chaplain, will speak on the subject "The Meaning Of Hell," a problem regarding which many inquiries is made. A special musical feature is a Baritone Solo "To-day If Ye Will Hear His Voice" by Private First Class Armand Bouchard. Band selections in the Service include the Prelude "Trailing" by Garbett and Ellenburg's "Bunch Of Violets" for the offertory. Mr. Z. Shevchook, baritone horn soloist with the Shanghai Municipal Band, is the guest artist for the Concert which follows the Service. Mr. Shevchook will play two numbers with band accompaniment, "Celia" by Williams and Drigo's "Hearts Of Harlequin." The Regimental Band introduces the Concert with the Overture "French Comedy" by Keler-Bela and also renders a selection from Lehar's "Merry Widow." The programme concludes with the Marines Hymn and the American National Anthem. A cordial invitation is extended the public of Shanghai of all nationalities to both the Service and the Concert.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Shanghai. 1647, Avenue Road. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: Soul Sunday School 9.45 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday 6 p.m. Reading Room at 8B Central Arcade, 119 Nanking Road, open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Wednesday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church, (Evangelical) 681 Hart Road. The Services on Sunday will be conducted as follows:—Morning at 11 by Mr. C. E. Tweddell. Evening at 6 by Mr. H. M. Griffin. Services during the week:—Monday at 8 p.m. Young People's Meeting. Subject: Thursday afternoon at 5.45 Prayer Meeting.

Endeavourers' Church—480 Chapoo Road corner Range Road. 9.45 a.m. Sunday—school. 11 a.m. Morning Worship conducted by Rev. R. Kowalsky 6 p.m. Evening Worship conducted by Rev. A. J. Garnier. Young Peoples' Prayer-meeting every Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. All cordially welcome.

Church of Christ the King, 235 Rue Bourgeat. Tel. 72873. Month of Aug. On Sundays: Masses at 7, 8.30, 9.30 & 10.30 a.m. Benediction at 7 p.m. On Weekdays, Masses at 6.30 and 7.30 a.m. On First Friday, Masses at 6.30 and 7.30 a.m. Benediction at 7 p.m.

Open Air Service (Race Course Public Stand) Music by Band, 2nd Bn. The Hamilton of 4th U.S. Marines.

Bethesda Gospel Hall (International).—3 Fuh Teh Road.—(Junction of Seward and Broadway), Shanghai. Gospel Services are held in: Russian: on Sundays at 10 a.m. and 6-7 p.m. on Wednesdays at 6-7 p.m. English: on Sundays at 6-7 p.m. Chinese: on Sundays at 2-3 p.m. on Tuesdays at 8-9 p.m. and on Fridays at 8-9 p.m. German: on Wednesdays at 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. Bible Reading in English on Thursdays at 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. Prayer Meeting in English on Fridays at 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. Breaking of Bread Meeting in Chinese on Sundays at 10 a.m. Breaking of Bread Meeting in English on Sundays at 4.30 p.m.

Gospel Mission, Wayside Road near Wayside Park (Between Thorburn and Washing Roads).—Morning Worship 11 a.m. Evening Service, Suspended during summer months.

Saint Joseph's Church, Rue Montauban.—Sunday: Masses at 5.15, 6, 7, 8 and 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Sacred Heart Church, 260 Nanzing Road—Sunday: Masses at 5.15, 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. Benediction at 5 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6, 6.45 and 7.30 a.m.

Saint Peter's Church, Avenue Dubail.—Sunday: Masses at 5.15, 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. Benediction at 3.30 and 6.45 p.m. Weekdays. Masses at 5.15, 6, 6.45 and 7.30 a.m.

Our Lady's Church, 649 Baikal Road.—Sunday: Masses at 6.30 and 8 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Saint Theresa's Church, 35 Tatung Road. Sunday: Masses 6.30 and 8 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6.15. a.m.

Saint Aloysius Church, 734 Kiaochow Road.—Sunday: Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekday: Masses at 5.30, 6 and 6.30. a.m.

"The Hut." 495 Yu Yuen Road Children's Service 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock Preacher Rev. E. H. Lambert.

BRITISH COASTAL MINE DEFENCE

Long-Distance Control to Protect Harbours

London, Aug. 13.

The British Admiralty has adopted new measures for protecting British harbours at home and overseas by mine fields in the event of war, says the naval correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." It has been decided to recruit a special body of men from the Navy to prepare and supervise minefields the mines of which can be exploded by coastal stations using long-distance control.—Trans-Ocean.

MARRIAGE OF MINORS LEGAL

The marriage of minors is legal even though the consent of parents has not been obtained.

Mr. F. J. Tucker, K.C., Commissioner at Birmingham Assizes, stressed this point in a case before him recently. It was high time, he said, that people should know they could not go marrying at the age of 18, and then afterwards, because they did not have their parents' consent, commit a bigamous marriage with someone else.

He sentenced Walter George Dawkins, 56, a painter, to five months' hard labour for bigamy.

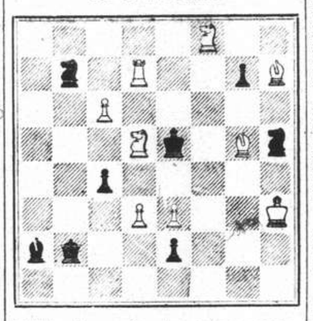
Counsel for the defence pleaded that Dawkins thought that he was free to marry again because he was under 21 at the time of the first marriage, contracted without his parents' consent. That was in 1900, and the couple parted nine years later. In 1935 he contracted the bigamous marriage.

Both women had obtained separation orders, but Dawkins was now living with his second "wife" again.

CHESS

Problem No. 72

BY A. F. JENKINS



White plays and mates in two moves.

Answer to Prob. 71

White: K on KB8; Q on KKt7; R on QB4; B on QKt5; Kt's on Q7, KB; P's on QKt6, KB5. Black: K on Q4; R's on Q7, KR3; B's on QKt1, KKt1; Kt's on KB2, 7; P's on QKt5, QB7, K2, KR6. Two moves. Key Q — R1. Threat Q — R5.

Black	White
1. B — Q3	2. Q — R3
1. Kt — Q3	2. Q — K5
1. Kt — Q6	2. Q — Q4
1. R × P	2. Kt × R
1. R — QB3	2. R — Q4
1. R — Q5	2. Q × R

If 1 ...Kt — K5, the White R has a choice of several squares, and some other dual mates occur. There are three Black self-interference and a self-block, making, with the Q long-shot key, an attractive problem by a promising London composer.

The following submitted correct solutions to Prob. No. 71:—J. Lawrence Rozario and C. R. D.

Simultaneous Display

PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE

White Keres	Black Amateur
1. P — K4	P — K4
2. Kt — KB3	P — Q3
3. B — B4	Kt — KB3 (a)
4. Kt — B3 (b)	QKt — Q2
5. P — Q4	P × P
6. Q × P	B — K2 (c)
7. B × Pch!	K × B
8. Kt — KKt5dch	K — Kt1 (d)
10. Kt × QP	9. Q — B4ch
11. Kt × Ktch	P — Q4
12. Kt(Kt5) × Pch	Kt — K4
13. Q — Kt8 Mate (e)	K — B1
	R × Kt

(a) B — K2 is better.
(b) Kt — Kt5 now or on his fifth move, would be met by P — Q4.
(c) The failure of this natural move disproves Black's third move.
(d) K — Kt3, 9. P — B4.
(e) A little piece of virtuosity by the bright particular star of the moment.—"Observer."

RALLY OF THE CLAN CAMERON

Reunion Movement in British Empire and the U.S.A.

In furtherance of a movement to reunite the Clan Cameron throughout the Empire and the United States, a number of clansmen and clanswomen met at 95a Chancery Lane, London, and decided to form a branch of the Clan Cameron Association in London, which will be known as "Clan Cameron, London."

Colonel Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel, the clan chief, was elected president of the new Association. The following are vice-presidents:—Mr. D. H. Cameron, younger, of Lochiel, Captain Euan Camron, Colonel Cameron of Lundura, Sir Donald Cameron, Sir Edward Cameron, Sir John Cameron, Bt., and Lady Dunalley.

Mr. John Cameron, 2 Selwyn Avenue, Richmond, Surrey, was appointed organising secretary; Mr. J. A. Cameron, honorary treasurer; and Mr. R. F. Cameron, honorary auditor.

A committee was appointed to formulate the objects of the Association and draw up the regulations, and they will report to a general meeting in September.

Chief Sends Greeting

Mr. D. H. Cameron, younger of Lochiel who presided, read a letter from the Clan Chief (Colonel Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel), welcoming the decision to form a London branch of the Clan.

"It is befitting," he wrote, "that there should be a branch of our Clan in the Capital of the Empire. At present there is a world-wide movement going on to form branches of the Clan wherever Camerons may be found in order that the whole Clan may be linked together as one family as in the days of yore."

This movement has taken very strong hold in New Zealand and Australia, and steps are already being taken to organize the clan in Canada and the United States.

"We are greatly indebted to Captain Evan Cameron, of the R.M.S. Drama, who might well be called the ambassador-at-large of the clan for the enthusiasm he has thrown into the movement, and for the work he has done in helping to organize the branches both in Australia and New Zealand.

"A London branch will, indeed, be a very strong and powerful asset to the Clan, and I feel confident that the efforts of those who have organized this meeting will be greeted with enthusiasm by all Camerons in and about London and crowned with the success they deserve.

"Camerons must never forget that our motto is 'unite,' which applies to all members of the Clan wherever they may reside—be it Lochaber, Glasgow, Australia, New Zealand, or London. I trust that this motto will be the inspiration of your meeting."

Clan Rally

A number of letters giving hearty support to the movement received from Camerons in various parts of Britain and the Empire were read to the meeting by Mr. John Cameron.

The head of the Clan Cameron Association in Glasgow wrote that with the world-wide campaign it was essential to form a strong organization in London, as it would be of great assistance to the world movement.

Mr. D. H. Cameron said that the Chief was very keen on having a rally of the clan in Lochaber some time. They would be glad to welcome any of Cameron blood to Achnagarry. The Chief thought that next summer would be a suitable time for such a rally when many Camerons from overseas would probably be back in Scotland for the great Empire Exhibition and would no doubt gravitate to Lochaber (Applause).

BANK CASHIER SENT TO GAOL

Two Years' Sentence for Taking £10,000 Away

Sentence of two years' hard labour was passed by the Recorder, Sir Holman Gregory, K.C., at the Old Bailey on James Alfred Leslie Nicol, 38, bank cashier, of Emerson-drive, Hornchurch, who pleaded guilty to stealing £10,071.

Mr. E. J. P. Cussen, prosecuting, described how Nicol, who had been first cashier at the Manor Park branch of Barclays Bank, disappeared last Easter. The sum of £10,071 was missed, and on June 28 Nicol was arrested at Garstang, Lancs.

In London, he made a statement in which he said: "On the Thursday before Easter I was suddenly tempted to steal money from the safe.

"On the Saturday I took a suitcase from home and loaded it as full as I could with £1 and 10-shilling notes."

Mr. Cussen said that he did not propose to read what followed, in which Nichol described his movements until he was arrested.

"£43 Found on Him"

"The matters he refers to have received the close attention of the police," said Mr. Cussen. "When he was arrested only £43 was found on him."

The Recorder: I see he says in the statement that £5,700 is in the hands of certain people. You do not want that discussed?

Mr. Cussen: No, my lord, his statement will be acted upon.

Div. Det.-Insp. Harris said that Nicol had a wife and three children. He was hitherto of unblemished character, but had given way to drink, and had been led away in this case. "He now realises the utter futility and foolishness of his act," added the officer.

The Recorder: Most people do when they are caught. They go away on a mad riot, and when the money disappears they come to their senses.

The appeal of Alfred Walter Jones, of Egham Hill, Egham, Surrey, against a conviction at Hendon for failing to conform with a traffic sign, was allowed, with £5 5s. costs, by the Middlesex Appeals Committee.

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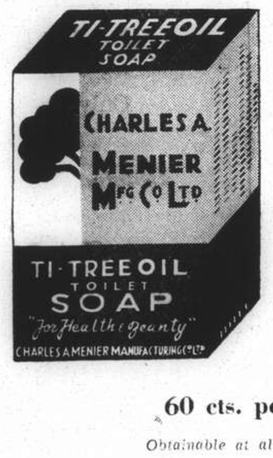

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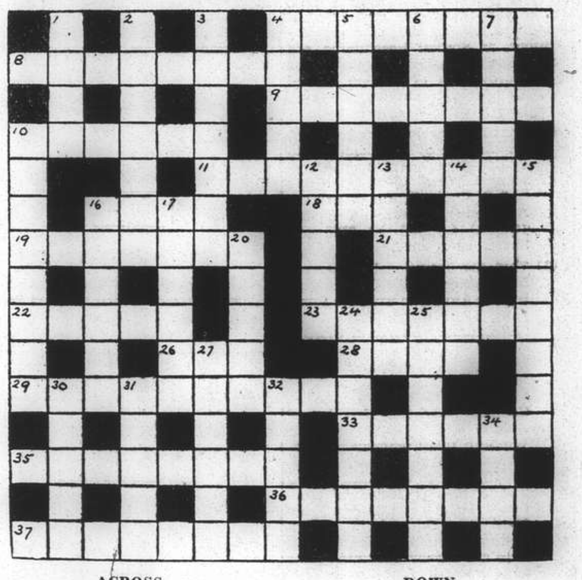

ACROSS

4. Eva before the scene may disappear
8. House agents' permissive anxieties
9. Where there's a will there's he
10. A periodical
11. Out of balance
16. Father in France
18. China coast colloquial for old
19. Hunters also slangily drinks
21. Alike in Abyssinia
22. A rope for this show
23. Drop it
26. An affix of ideological import
28. His statue is in the heart of the Empire
29. Amuses
33. A wonk further west
35. Plain in Palestine
36. Set reversed after a name reversed proceeds from this
37. A piece of furniture

DOWN

1. Vegetable
2. "Eats nut" (anag.)
3. Famous musical hall
4. To prevent legally
5. Attack with a donkey ahead
6. Escape
7. Famous geologist
10. Tale
12. She is on a stage
13. Also a stage princess
14. Fears
15. Longing
16. Your daughter's grandfather is probably yours
17. Mend about two apparently
20. Botanical word with atoms
24. Reserve in advance
25. Flowery compliment
27. This girl should do well at Hollywood
30. A strong wind
31. This man cried
32. Within
34. This biblical worthy seems to want sleep

The solution will be published to-morrow

The Woman's Page

CHINESE SOCIAL NOTES

By Wu Ai-lien

The heading over these columns should be changed. For with the ghastly threat of war overhanging this great country, society, in its generally accepted term, has become a dead letter and all things pertaining to the social have ceased to exist. To sit here and even think of such frivolities seems pitifully grotesque when, as one wries, the heavy boom of artillery only a few miles away assails one's ears.

It is heartening, however, incredible though it may seem, to find people carrying on their work just as usual, despite the knowledge that men are dying on the blood-stained field of

ENERGETIC WORKER

Mrs. Henry Lin heads one of the C.W.C.'s relief committees.

battle, leaving behind the real victims of any man-made conflict-the women and children.

One bright spot in an otherwise gloomy picture is the way those who are usually listed "among those present" have risen to the national emergency. The surprising thing is that this is not only confined to the older generation, wise in past experience, but to the young, untried generation. The way they have eschewed all pleasures and taken more serious things in hand augurs well for the future of China.

Younger Set Active

It s, therefore, amazing to see how the members of the younger set, who hitherto have only been interested in enjoyment, if they had no hobbies or other interests, are one and all striving so earnestly to do their bit for the motherland. With their elders too busy with their own affairs, this precious energy of youth has been in danger of being wasted by the overlapping and re-duplication of efforts, shown by the forming of several small groups with no definite sense of leadership or organization.

Some of them have come to realize this and, in order to conserve all this strength and direct it in the most useful channels to the greatest advantage, are trying to organize these groups and combine them into one efficient unit with definite aims. One of the most energetic sponsors of this scheme is Miss Lee Ya-ching who, as China's first aviatrix possesses the initative and courage to ensure its success.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG MATRON

Mrs. David Kwok who is now staying with her family at Mr. and Mrs. William Gockson's residence.

Groups Gather

With this laudable purpose in view, she invited about 50 of her young friends and those interested to attend a meeting which was held in her apartment in Tifeng Road last Friday night.

The outcome of this meeting was the forming of the First Citizens Emergency Auxiliary to which Mr. Percy Chen was elected President and Miss Lee Ya-ching, Vice-President. Letting no grass grow under their feet, two enthusiastic members in the persons of Mr. K. L. Woo and Mr. Yao announced the establishment of a Red Cross Hospital equipped with 350 beds. To maintain this for two months, $40,000 was required, half of which they announced they would be responsible for, the balance they requested the Auxiliary to commence a drive fair. For this purpose a committee was formed consisting of Miss Lee Ya-ching, Mrs. Ernest S. H. Tong, Mr. K. L. Woo and Mr. Kinson Gee.

Mr. Percy Chen gave another of his inspiring talks to those present and was, no doubt, himself inspired by the picture of the flower of Chinese youth so eagerly and touchingly ready to immolate itself on the altar of sacrifice so that its country might find a place in the sun.

Busy Young Seamstresses

Keeping up the good work, the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Gockson in Bubbling Well Road continues to present a scene of great activity every day. No friend of the family is spared, nor wishes to be, and it has become a habit to drop in any afternoon one has time to give and help the group that is always present to fashion suits for the wounded, bandages and dressings for the Red Cross, and anything else that may be needed for the comfort and relief of the country's defenders.

Most enthusiastic of all are perhaps the two young daughters of the Gocksons. Both of them have scarcely entered their teens and yet have shamed many of their elders by the amount of work they have turned out. From morning to night they machine seams, etc., often working till well after midnight, and although they are great cinema "fans," they have even given up this favourite enjoyment of theirs for the sheer joy of service.

Their example certainly inspires the others to greater effort and no one is more delighted than their father. So that busy fingers may not lack the wherewithal to work with, Mr. Gockson has aided materially by his contribution of 50 bolts of cloth to the energetic circle.

C. W. C. Unusually Active

With preparations for war relief a permanent part of its programme, the Chinese Women's Club also has other measures in hand for coping with the needs of their nationals. One of these is a weekly lecture on ways and means for self defence and the duties of women during a time of national stress.

The first of these talks was given by Mr. Percy Chen, son of Mr. Eugene Chen. It was most interesting and instructive, many members besieging him with requests for further information after his address. It was delivered at a meeting held last Monday in the club room, 999 Bubbling Well Road.

A Further Donation

The enthusiastic response of members to the call for relief and comfort work was responsible for the speedy exhaustion of the first batch of material bought by the club. It was therefore resolved at this last meeting to contribute further funds for additional purchases of cloth so that there would be no stoppage in the work which willing hands are so eager for.

Among those present were the First Vice-Chairman, Mrs. S. Y. Chen, who presided, Mr. F. C. Yen, Mrs. Ernest S. H. Tong, Mrs. P. C. Yang, Miss Virginia Chang, Mrs. Percy Kwok, Mrs. C. T. Feng, Mrs. T. G. Ling, Miss Moli How, Mrs. Wilfred S. B. Wong, Mrs. Z. D. Zau, Mrs. Lawrence Tsang, Mrs. John Y. Lee, Mrs. Sidney K. Wei, Mrs. Henry Lin, Mrs. Edward Hsu, Mrs. Blondell Hsu, Misses Ethel and "Lynn" Chun, Misses Eppy and Emmy Chang, Mrs. M. S. Chen, Mrs. T. Y. "Billie Chang, Miss Lee Ya-ching, Miss T. Y. Zau, Miss Ada Lum, Miss Flora Chow, Mrs. Percy Chen, and others.

The Next Meeting

This influential group of women never does anything by halves so it holds its next meeting to-morrow at 4.30 p.m. at the club quarters. It is a general meeting and it is hoped that depite the shortness of the notice, occasioned by the seriousness of the times, every member in town will make an effort to be present. Fresh needs are arising every day, hence the necessity for more frequent meetings so that members may keep in touch with what is being done.

Changes in Addresses

Hand in hand with the wholesale exodus of unfortunate residents from the northern districts, the past few days has also seen the removal of the members and belongings of several of our well-known families to safer zones. In all cases, the safety of the children was the predominating factor, as is evidenced by the tact that once this was secured, several wives returned to their original homes to stand by their husbands and "keep the home fires burning."

POPULAR C.W.C. MEMBER

Golden-voiced Mrs. C. F. "Burma" Liu, who has just returned from Tien Mo Shan.

One of the latter is Mrs. T. G. Ling, an active member of the Chinese Women's Club, whose home is near the end of Yu Yuen Road. With the sudden heightened tension of the last few days she decided to place her little son in a safer district. To this end she has taken a small apartment at the corner of Hart and installed him there. In the meantime, she and her husband will continue to stay on in Yu Yuen Road, until they are forced to leave it.

David Kwoks Remove

To the hospitable shelter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gockson's residence have been brought the children of Mr. and Mrs. David Kwok. This will also be the latter's new address for the time being as they have given up their home in Brenan Road, next to Jessfield Park. They are cousins of their hosts.

From The U.S.A.

Amongst our visitors from the United States are Miss Margaret Erdt, art director in the school of San Bernardino, California, and Miss Adele Petit, a pianist of New York City. They have been traveling together through Japan and China and expect to leave soon after a trip which they have found thoroughly enjoyable despite some inconveniences because of the present tension.

Vacationers Return

Many who have been vacationing amid the quiet and peace of nature's retreats have cut their holidays short and returned home, cheerfully ready to receive whatever may come, so long as the members of the family were all together. It seems to be that in times of joy or sorrow, one's feet naturally turn to "Home Sweet Home."

Last Express From Nanking

Travellers who returned from what was probably the last run for the time being of the Capital Express were Mrs. T. K. King and her three children Herbert, David and Marie. They came from Kuling where Mrs. King went less than two weeks ago to bring back her two sons, who had gone there earlier in the company of their father's cousin, Mr. Tommy Kiang.

A Trying Journey

After making the descent from Kuling, Mrs. King and her children took a China Merchant's Steam Navigation Co.'s vessel from Kiukiang to Nanking. There they boarded the Express for Shanghai happy in the thought that only five hours separated them from home and "Daddy." Alas for the plans of "mice and men!" The usually short trip took twenty-four hours to complete and then the train only took the passengers to Lunghwa. The natural distress and anxiety of Mr. King, who had the unpleasant experience of waiting from ten o'clock the night before, was no doubt compensated for by the safe arrival of his family at 6.30 the next morning.

Back From Tsingtao

Others who have returned from the famed Shantung resort are the veteran diplomat, Dr. Alfred Sze, and Mrs. Sze. Their son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Szeming Sze, came back with them together with their children. Dr. and Mrs. Sze only spent a short period there, having only gone up about two weeks or so ago.

Mrs. S. N. Yang and her children are also among those back from Tsingtao. They arrived last Tuesday. Mrs. Yang has since been busy setting up house again and visiting her relatives, among them being her sister-in-law, Mrs. S. Y. Chen, Acting Chairman of the Chinese women's Club.

Noted Family's Movements

Recuperating in Tsingtao after a severe illness, Dr. W. W. Yen, former Ambassador to Moscow, is now back in Shanghai with his wife and family. They will occupy No. 4 Route Camille Lorioz while here, which is next door to the Shanghai residence of Mme. Quo Tai-chi, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

At Kiaochow Road

Having spent the summer at their residence in Kiangwan, Dr. F. C. Yen, noted physician and brother of Dr. W. W. Yen, and Mrs. Yen are now back in their Kiaochow Road home. Their two grandchildren, Billy and Doreen Chen are also with them and are no doubt a source of great comfort in these trying times, with their own children following the widely scattered trails of service, study and marriage.

Young Bride's New Home

One of the most attractive brides in recent years was their younger daughter Dorothy, who recently became Mrs. Frankln Lieu in the most brilliant wedding of the year. After honeymooning at Hungshan and other places for some weeks, the young couple are now setting up housekeeping in earnest. They have taken a modern apartment in the Empire Mansions at the corner of Avenue Joffre and Route de Say Zoong and right now are lost in a whirlwind of furniture, drapes and interior decoration plans.

When last spoken to over the 'phone, Mr. O. S. Lieu's charming new daughter-in-law said "Oh dear! We moved in so suddenly, the paint isn't even dry, nor the furniture in place—so the place is in a terrible condition. But as soon as we get straightened out, I am looking forward to receiving all my friends." A busy time is thus predicted for the young bride as the delight of exploring a new home is especially enjoyed by women.

A World Traveller

One of Shanghai's favourite daughters is Miss Hilda Yen, elder sister of Mrs. Franklin Lieu, who has been travelling in Europe since early this year. Greatly missed by her many friends and admirers, they have been consoled by the splendid work she is doing in the interests of women and children in the various countries she has investigated under the auspices of the League of Nations. Apart from this, she has proved one of China's most successful "ambassadresses," winning people everywhere by her charm and clever personality.

During her travels she attended the Coronation of King George and Queen Elizabeth and when last heard of was in Paris, where she will no doubt visit the Exposition. From France's gay capital she is expected to go on to Italy for a short visit. If things go as she plans, she also hopes to meet her brother, William, who is now taking advanced study in America. Miss Yen's family are looking forward to her return to China, which should be some time before Christmas.

WELL KNOWN SISTERS

A recent bride is charming Mrs. Franklin Lieu (nee Dorothy Yee), left, who is busy decorating her new apartment in Shanghai. Her sister, the lovely Miss Hilda Yen, is visiting various European countries.

Y.W.C.A. Programme

DAILY

9.00-12.00.—Employment Bureau Office Hours.
7 a.m.—7 p.m.—Tennis and Pingpong.
7.30 a.m.—9.30 a.m.—First Aid Class I.
9.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.—First Aid Class II.
3.00 p.m.—5.00 p.m.—First Aid Class III.
5.30 p.m.—7.30 p.m.—First Aid Class IV.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16

7 a.m.—7 p.m.—Deck Tennis.
5.30.—Swimming Hours Navy Y.M.C.A.
6.00.—German Class.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17

7 a.m.—7 p.m.—Badminton.
9.30.—Sewing Class.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18

7 a.m.—7 p.m.—Deck Tennis.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19

7 a.m.—7 p.m.—Volley Ball.
9.30.—Sewing Class.
6.00.—German Class.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20

7 a.m.—7 p.m.—Volley Ball.
4.30.—Girls' Singing Club.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21

7 a.m.—7 p.m.—Badminton.

More About Vacationers

Keeping their relatives and friends on the see-saw of doubt and uncertainty for several days, Mrs. Kwok Bew and her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Fu, caused a great sigh of relief to go up when they returned safe and sound from Mokanshan last Saturday. Transportation difficulties due to the political situation caused all the trouble, but "All's well that ends well" and they are now happily resting at home.

Tien Mo Shan with its never-failing allure again took Mr. T. C. Pan out of town last week. He suddenly bade up his mind and left on Wednesday with a few friends, expecting to return some time this weekend. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pan, who went there some time ago, expect to prolong their stay however.

Swimming League Disbanded

In times like these, one does not mind so much the curtailment of pleasures but the restriction of movement which prevents one from indulging in health-giving exercise. Hence regrets by all concerned at the disbanding of the Weekly Swimming League, whose membership is made up of many Chinese families, because of the exigencies of the situation. All hope, however, that conditions will permit of the restoration of the group by the time next summer comes around.

Activities of Women's Groups

That other women's groups are not idle is shown by the schedule of lectures which have been planned by them. Sponsored by the New Life Movement Association, a regular series will be held every week on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, commencing at 5.30 p.m. The first was delivered last Friday and all will deal more or less with measures for self defence. The venue will be the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Boulevard de Montigny.

This afternoon an interesting address will be given by Dr. T. Y. Wang on how to protect oneself against gas and from air raids. It will be given under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. in its premises, 999 Bubbling Well Road, and will commence at 5 p.m.

Wedding Bells

The whole world may be in chaos but there are three things which nothing can stop and these are what have been wittily described as "hatches, matches and despatches." A "match" that has just culminated in marriage is that of Miss Sylvia Zee of this city to Mr. L. I Tsok of the Bankers' Co-operative Credit Service, Ltd.

In a quiet but charming ceremony the nuptial knot was tied at the home of Dr. John K. S. Sung in Kuling. Only close friends and relatives attended the event which took place on August 14.

Popular Member Returns

Most welcome to her many friends and members of the Chinese Women's Club is news of the return of golden-voiced Mrs. C. F. "Burma" Liu, who has been spending the summer at the family bungalow on beautiful Tien Mo Shan. Mr. Liu, who has been in indifferent health for some time, and their three sons have also been enjoying the refreshing quiet of this mountain retreat.

One of the most energetic members of the C.W.C., Mrs. Liu has always been in the forefront when real work had to be done, her example serving as an inspiration to other members. At this time of grave crisis, her assistance is greatly needed by the club and for more reasons than one, "Dolly's" return is a matter for real rejoicing.

ATTENTION
B.W.A. Members

The Acting-Chairman of the British Women's Association has deemed it advisable to call on all members who are willing to help in an emergency to register at the office. The office will be open for that purpose every morning from 9 a.m. to noon until further notice.

It is announced that on the second Sunday in October there will be a change in the order of Sunday morning services at St. Paul's Cathedral. Matins will be at 10.30 as at present, and will be followed by the sermon at 11.10. At 11.30 Choral Eucharist will begin.

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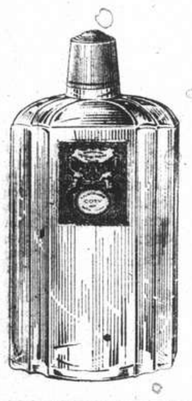
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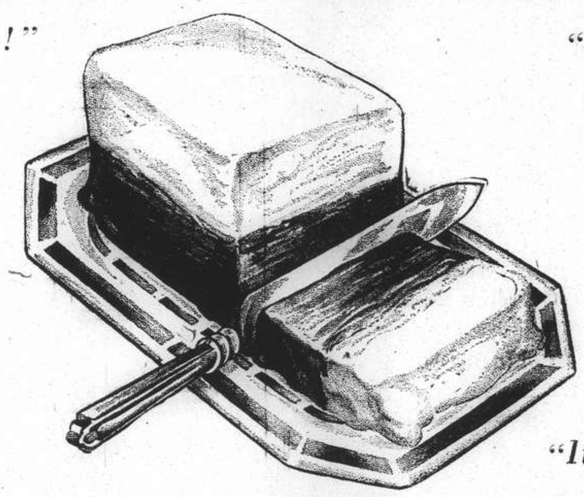
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Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals. Correspondents are requested to typewrite on one side of the paper only. Letters to the Editor should be brief and to the point. Every effort will be made to return manuscripts for which space cannot be found, but no responsibility is accepted in the matter.

All Announcements in this column are charged at the rate of $3 per insertion.

MARRIAGE

MISS SYLVIA ZEE and
Mr. L. I. TSOK
in Kuling
August 14, 1937

-1204

DEATH

LEE.—On Monday, August 9, 1937, at his residence, Lane 102, House 22 Great Western Road, Rev. LEE YUIN SHENG, aged 84 years, the dearly beloved husband of Lee Chia Chun Pin and father of Mr. Tao Nan Lee, manager of the Bank of Communications, Hongkong, Mrs. Rose Huang Lee, Mr. Hwa Nan Lee, Mrs. Sarah Chang, Mrs. Phoebe Tsu, Mrs. Amy Chang, Miss Mali Lee, Miss Rachel Lee and Kwei Lan Lee (deceased). Funeral services will be held in the chapel of International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, to-morrow, Monday August 16, at 10 a.m. Interment will be private.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

INCONSEQUENCES

BY LATRATOR

There have been many reasons alleged for the origin of the Great War, so it does no harm to cite a new one which, perhaps, has as much claim to credibility as some of its predecessors. As a column of recruits filed into Charing Cross station in the first week of August, 1914, a cockney loafer delivered himself of this exclamation:

I *knew* somethin' would happen when they started pullin' the old Tivoli dahn!

Mr. J. B. Booth in delighting his followers with a fourth volume of London reminiscences, suitably entitled "A Pink 'Un Remembers" (Laurie, London. 21/-) there crystallizes his own outlook.

* * *

Not that he is blind to the merits of modern London—more orderly, better dressed, better equipped for housing and transport, and perhaps more respectable—but he frankly adopts that cockney philosophy in affectionately remembering old institutions which he succinctly describes as comprised in

.....that world of hansoms, and of unrestricted hours, robust, luxurious, individualistic, and essentially masculine, in which machine-made "mass production" was unknown, and "propaganda" something vaguely connected with the Salvation Army.

* * *

The present generation, which takes so much of London's efficiency for granted, may be surprised to learn from their parents—if they condescend to pay attention to reminiscences—that it was not ever thus, and the prevailing opinion in the country can be judged from the elaborate instructions which were invariably given to the young man or young woman who was venturing to pay a first visit to London. The countryman, in fact, was advised to regard every Londoner with deep suspicion, and to credit him with even deeper designs on his pocket, if not his person. But although London in those days was a jovial enough spot, those precautions were by no means unnecessary. The London policeman then as now was a tower of strength to respectability, but it may be astonishing to learn that the bus conductor and other now esteemed figures of London's organization were expected to look upon the stranger as fair game. Mr. Booth illustrates this vividly in recalling the old days of Earl's Court—what memories they awake in the mind of the old-timer! That was only, perhaps, say, 30 years ago, before the motor bus and taxi had driven the hansom and the horse bus off the streets.

* * *

The horse bus had, of course, become regularized, so to speak, but the organization still permitted the cheerful activities of the pirate. The pirate bus was not necessarily disreputable, but it had in its fraternity some to whom the word "pirate" was more than just a playful label. In order to turn a semi-honest penny it was necessary for these vehicles and their operators to exercise considerable ingenuity in the selection of their route. And as Mr. Booth points out, if an old lady designing to go Victoria incautiously revealed her ambition to one of these pirates, she was speedily collected and dumped down in a seat. She might reach her destination—but supposing, as Mr. Booth does, that on the way three Americans enquired whether the bus was going to Marble Arch, they would receive an equally reassuring answer, a signal would be given to the driver, the route changed, generous fares collected from the Americans, and the old lady would be put out, say, at Oxford Circus and told to take the first turning on the right for Victoria station.

* * *

A classic instance of this erratic handling of the bus route was afforded by the experience of four Yorkshiremen, obviously visiting London for the first time, with four ladies to match. At King's Cross they fell into the ambush, and enquiring the way to Earl's Court were at once invited to come inside, regardless of the fact that in the bus already was a young man and young woman who had paid for a journey to Sandown Park. The inconvenient couple were promptly ejected and the Yorkshiremen were gathered in and it was signalled to the driver that they were bound for Earl's Court. Their shillings were duly collected, but the conductor had to proceed to the roof to discuss the matter with the driver. Certain instructions were given, the omnibus sped through a short street leading to Caledonian Road, and was making for Holloway:

To animals that could go at all the Caledonian Road was but a breather, and when that omnibus pulled up it was about as near as some considerable road excavations would permit to a noble red-brick building, from which flags were flying, and across whose *fecia* ran a crimson sign:

"GRAND EXHIBITION"

Briskly did the conductor bustle out his passengers, and indicate to them the main gates which would presently fly open—though doubtless hugh crowds were already pressing on the early doors round the left-hand corner—sixpence extra. Then with a swift "Right away, Sam!" to his driver, he and his vehicle disappeared, and it was left to the octave of victims to discover that Messrs. Lingerie Brothers' dry-goods emporium had no connection with the Balkan States spectacle, nor with Earl's Court itself; also, that the big crimson sign, continuing round the corner, went on to announce:

"OF LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING"

* * *

It is amazing to find how rich is Mr. Booth's collection of memories in spite of the generous out-pourings of his previous volumes. But when it is realized that as a boy he paid a visit to Toole at the actor's own theatre and enjoyed the box of chocolates which the old gentleman kept for his younger visitors, was able to meet Sarah Bernhardt under the guidance of Beerbohm Tree, and came in contact with all the music-hall giants and giantesses of the palmy days of "The Pink 'Un", surprise is diminished.

* * *

On theatrical matters he has much to say of the thoroughness of the training which the old school gave. He shudders to think what Irving would have said to the modern actor who informs the producer that he "cannot see himself in that part"—for Irving, Terriss, Beerbohm Tree and the rest all regarded acting as a business and it was the actor's business to fit himself to whatever part came his way. As an example of this versatility he instances the achievements of Jessie Millward, into whose life the murder of William Terriss brought such tragedy. In her younger days she had played with Irving in such parts as Hero in "Much Ado About Nothing", and then in partnership with Terriss she was the leading lady in many a melodrama—the melodrama of the old Adelphi type—and also in classical or half-classical plays. Yet when she returned to the stage after a long retirement owing to the shock of Terriss's death, she shone in modern comedy and played in America in such plays as "Mrs. Dane's Defence," "The Hypocrites", and "Lady Frederick".

* * *

Mr. Booth gives a piquant picture of the clash between the warm-hearted, impetuous, generous-hearted Jessie Millward and the older and more experienced Madge Kendal, who came to be known as "the Matron of the Drama:"

"Oh, shall I ever be able to use my hands properly!" cried the young Jessie at rehearsal in the days of novitiate, the cry being half to herself.

"*Never*, my dear," retorted the Matron promptly, primly, "you were not born on the stage"

* * *

These reminiscences are bristling with new sidelights on old stories. Here is the manner of Gracie Fields' first step to fortune. Gerald Du Maurier had heard of a promising girl from Rochdale who was at the Alhambra, and he wanted a small part in a new production to be filled:

"She was sitting on a basket when I went in," he would relate afterwards. "Hullo!' she said. 'Who are you?'

"'My name's Du Maurier,' I told her.

"'Ah!' said Gracie Fields, 'I know—Bulldog Drummond. I saw the pictures of you oop in t'West End, outside theatre, but I didn't like the look o' you. I didn't go in!'"

* * *

The rise of "Tipperary" to fame as a wartime song has often caused wonderment to the Old Contemptibles, for, as everyone knows, it was by no means their favourite tune. Its popularity, in fact, was a fluke and very largely a myth and it was never Tommy Atkins's song. Here is the story as Mr. Booth tells it:

When the first of the Expeditionary Force disembarked at Boulogne, George Curnock, of the *Daily Mail*, heard the men chorusing "Tipperary" as they marched down the gangways; the song was new to him, and in his description of the scene he quite naturally recorded what he had heard.

The publishers were quick to sense their opportunity; the papers were as quick, and "Tipperary" won lasting fame in a day. It was all by the purest chance; half an hour earlier, twenty minutes later, Curnock might just as easily have recorded the singing of "Has Anyone Here Seen Kelly?" or some other established "classic". But "Tipperary" has passed into war and music-hall history.

* * *

In tribute to this historical fame a brass tablet was erected on the front wall of Ye Olde Plough Inn where the supposed composer, Henry J. Williams, was said to have worked, and his grave at Coventry bears the inscription:

Author of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."
Give me the making of the songs of a nation,
And let who will make its laws.

* * *

Over four years ago, however, this tradition was exploded. Mr. Jack Judge, of Tipperary Gardens, Oldbury, Birmingham, pricked the bubble by this statement:

I claim to be the author of the words and music of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary", and hereby declare that the late Harry Williams did not write a single word or note of the song. The established facts are as follows:

Mr. Harry Williams and his brother, Benjamin Thomas Williams, were joint proprietors of the Malt Shovel Inn, Oldbury, near Birmingham, when I lived next door. I was in the fish trade at the time, which was prior to my creation of the song "Tipperary". The deceased Harry Williams used to assist me financially in my fish trade, so one day I publicly declared that if ever I wrote and published a song, I would put his name on the copies and share the proceeds with him. Not only did I generously fulfil that promise, I placed his name with mine on many more of my own published compositions, thereby presenting him with a small fortune. I have no desire to injure or humiliate the surviving relatives of Mr. Harry Williams, but in justice to my family and myself, also to the public, I shall request the removal of the brass tablet and the marble stone, as I am ready to produce overwhelming evidence that I alone am the author and composer of "Tipperary" and every other published song bearing the names of his hand, and, after careful scrutiny:

* * *

Those who occasionally hear the veteran Florrie Forde on the wireless will be interested to know that "Tipperary" was first sung by her in the summer of 1913 in the Isle of Man, but its real fame is due not to that distinguished artist's patronage, but to the casual report of a war correspondent.

* * *

The other day when Herr Hitler forbade German parents to give their children topical names, an attempt was made to recall the old music-hall gibe at that practice as it existed at the time of the South African War. Here is the correct version of that song:

The baby's name is Kitchener Carrington
Methuen Kekewich White
Cronje Kruger Powell Majuba
Gatacre Warren Colenso Boojer
Capetown Mafeking French
Ladysmith Thorneycroft Bobs
Fighting Mac Union Jack
Lyddite Pretoria Blobbs

Of course Mr. Booth has a lot to say about the soldiers' songs of the Great War and of war-time magazines with their parodies and jests. The temptation to quote is irresistible and it will be indulged in respect of two:

This dates itself as being in the early days of munition shortage:

"In a weak moment our artillery fired a few rounds, which were replied to by as many hundreds from the Boche batteries. A factious Tommy, having stood it in unconcealed impatience for some time, arose in his wrath, and shouted across to the Boche lines:

"'Ave a 'eart, Fritz; 'av a 'eart! We've broke our bloody gun!'"

And here is the food problem in the early days of the war:

"A small issue of bread was served out to the battalion, and was found to pan out only to one small loaf a section. One section consisted of sixteen men, and the corporal carefully divided his loaf into sixteen pieces, paraded his men and proceeded to distribute. One bright lad received his dole in the palm of him hand, and, after careful scrutiny:

"'Eh, corporal, w'a's this?'

"'That, m'lad, is your bread ration.'

"'Blimy, A thowt it were 'oly communion!'"

* * *

Of American humorists and amateur cricketers Mr. Booth has much to write. He adored Mark Twain in the flesh just as he had adored "Huckleberry Finn" and "Tom Sawyer" in print, and his affectionate character-sketch is worth noting:

With Mark Twain, the humorist, the shrewd, kindly observer, the dry wit, the world was familiar. There were other facets in his nature, as one grew to realize when riper years developed judgment and observation. Then one realized that often enough behind the wildest gibe there was a touch of bitter pessimism, of disillusionment. "Whenever I have diverged from custom and principle and uttered a truth, the rule has been that the hearer hadn't strength of mind enough to believe it", was a dictum of those later years, with more than a tinge of bitterness behind the smile—poles removed from the gaiety of a wholly false description I heard him give in earlier days of his Civil War experiences:

"Last in war, first in peace, and not idle between whiles." The tragedy of Mark Twain has been written, and it is not for the mere acquaintance to touch upon.

But even in the later years the old spark was not wholly extinct, and the old contempt for intolerance of any kind persisted.

* * *

Bret Harte did not impress Mr. Booth in quite the same way and this is attributed in part to the fact that as Bret Harte took up an official post in Europe he found himself in the anomalous position of being popular only outside his own country:

.....At home they called him non-American, pro English; in England he came to be looked on as the typical American poet, and writer of the wide-open spaces and of the life of the West and South. At heart ever a fervent patriot, the irony of his position embittered him, and he made no concealment of his bitterness.

But all this savours of ingratitude, for did not Breat Harte one memorable evening, of his own volition, pick up a volume of his poems, and read aloud to a youthful audience the immortal tale of the "Heathen Chinee", and then—it was the Christmas season, and there had been dinner-table talk of Dickens and the English Christmas—that little poem of the mining camp, and of the minders who listened to the story of Little Nell, when

The pine trees stopped to listen.

He read well, and as he read one caught a glimpse of the man behind the veil of discontent and disappointment.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF AUGUST 15, 1877

The weather was all that could be desired for the performance by the Amateur Wind Instrument Society, at the Public Garden last evening. There was a tolerably large gathering of both ladies and gentlemen, the music was good, and a pleasurable evening was passed.

* * *

The L. & C. Express records the death of Captain Dunlop, whose name may be remembered by some old China residents. In 1837, when the China ports were opened, he commenced running there, and brought the first cargo of tea from China to Glasgow in the Jane Brown. He subsequently commanded the Sappho and Investigator, in the China trade, till 1851, when he obtained the appointment of shipping master to the Sailor's home, London.

* * *

The Turkestan Gazette states that the Ameer of Kashgar has been utterly defeated by the Chinese and driven out of Turfan, and that he has sent an envoy to Tashkend imploring assistance from the Russian Government. We fancy the Gazette is rather premature in saying the Ameer himself has been defeated. The news of the capture of Turfan, which reached us some time ago from Peking, spoke of the garrison as Doonganies, who vacated the place and sought refuge with the Ameer, who was supposed to be encamped within his own frontier. We observe that in the House of Commons, on the 5th ult. Mr. Forsyth gave notice to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the Chinese invading force had come into collision with the troops of the Ameer of Kashgar, and whether it was the intention of the Secretary of State for India to interpose his good offices to restore peace, if possible, between China and Kashgar, and thus preserve the independence of the latter territory.

THE WEATHER

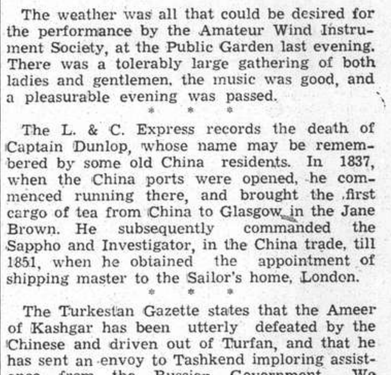
The temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, for 24 hours ending 7 p.m.

Yesterday	Min. 76.0	Max. 84.5
Same date, 1937	Min. 81.0	Max. 96.5
Rainfall .23		

Siccawei Recordings:—

Yesterday	Min. 74.3	Max. 85.6
Same date, 1937	Min. 78.8	Max. 96.4

Siccawei's Report



State on the morning of the 14th:—Overcast weather with showers and north-north-easterly squalls. Pressure rather low and falling. The typhoon is arriving to the east of the Saddles inclining more north-north-westward.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy and showery weather with strong north-easterly winds over Shantung and the Yellow Sea. Cyclonic rough weather with showers over the Yangtze Mouth, the Saddles and the Eastern Sea owing to the typhoon advancing northward. Overcast with showers and variable winds in the upper and mean Yangtze Valley. Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre at 2 p.m., within 30 miles, latitude 30.30—Longitude 124—direction slowly north by west—intensity: Violent.—Siccawei Observatory.

In Parenthesis

Asking too Much

SHOPKEEPER: "Here, I don't like the ring of this florin."

Customer: "You're an optimist, you are. What do you expect for two bob—a peal of bells?"

* * *

Someone Pleased

ON the closing day of a rainy fortnight, the seaside visitor read through the hotel bill to the last detail. Then very quietly he remarked: "Well, I'm very glad you have so greatly benefited by our holiday."

* * *

His Line

MEMBER of audience (*to person in adjoining seat who is vigorously clapping*): "You seem to enjoy the music."

Clapper: "Well, as a matter of fact, I don't know very much about music; but I'm a great applauder."

* * *

A "Dear," Too Dear

RETIRED Auctioneer—And what can you give my daughter?

Prospective Son-in-Law — Five hundred pounds a year, a car, and a house in the country.

Retired Auctioneer (enthusiastically) . Sold!

* * *

For the Diplomats

THERE is still a chance of settling this Sino-Japanese trouble.

In Parenthesis has discovered that there is common ground between them.

They are both agreed that the other fellow started the trouble first.

* * *

Blah! Blah!

A YOUTHFUL beefpacker named Young,

One day when his nerves were unstrung.

Pushed his wife's ma—unseen—

In the mincing machine,

Then canned her and labelled her "Tongue."

* * *

Yes-bird

A MAN went into a pet shop to buy a parrot.

"HERE is a fine talking bird," said the assistant "For years he was the companion of a big movie producer—weren't you, Polly?"

"Yes, sir!" shrilled the parrot. "Yes, yes, yes, yes. Yes, indeed! You're absolutely right. Yes, sir!"

* * *

Don't Ask Me

THE quack was selling a tonic which he declared would make men live to a great age.

"Look at me," he declared. "Hale and hearty and I'm over 300 years old."

"Is he really that old?" asked a listener of the youthful assistant.

"I can't say," replied the assistant. "I've only worked for him 100 years."

* * *

The Alibi

"WHERE'S the fare for that boy?" asked the conductor of the crowded car.

"The boy is only three years old," replied the child's father.

"Three years! Why, look at him. He's seven, if I know anything about children."

The father leaned over and gazed earnestly at the boy's face. Then he turned to the conductor.

"Can I help it if he worries?" he asked.

* * *

Hic!

HE had enjoyed himself thoroughly and tried to open the door to his flat with his half-smoked cigar. He fumbled for five minutes, trying to insert the cigar in the keyhole. Then, grumbling to himself, he staggered out into the air again.

Outside he looked at the cigar in his hand.

A surprised expression crossed his face.

"Why, I mus' be drunk," he mumbled. "I been smokin my key all night."

* * *

The Old School Tie

LIEUT.-Colonel H. G. F. Hay, Colonel Commandant of the Essex Cadet Force, inspected cadets of the King Edward VI. Grammar School at Chelmsford to-day.

"Lots of people to-day look upon the old school tie as a great joke," he said. "It has even got to the B.B.C., where the Western Brothers sing about it.

"Let me tell you that the old school tie and the traditions it stands for are to be looked upon not with derision but with pride.

"Wear your school tie on every occasion now and when you have left school. Its influence will be a help and its inspiration will be something to look up to."

Yes but only a contortionist can look up to his old school tie when he has got it on.

* * *

You Can't do that there 'ere!

THOSE shrinking, sensitive, little souls who tip-toe shyly through the streets of London—policemen—are hurt.

One of their number coyly sheltering under the nom-de-plume of "Watchman," airs their woes in the "Police Review." Says he:—

"I object to being classed as a half-wit or a rogue. I have neither the qualifications of an Oxford don nor the social flair of a Noel Coward, but I am confident of my ability to write my name or an intelligent report or to conduct a conversation in decent King's English.

"I resent the implication that I accept surreptitious tips, bribes, and free drinks or cigars.

"I am not in the habit of conducting (plain clothes) inquiries with thumbs poked in the armholes of my waistcoat."

In case it is not quite clear what has upset "Watchman," his article is about stage and film policemen.

* * *

Abbot's Snorting News

My daughter Goompy—ur that were called Goompy the Noodger, du 'ee moind, because ur were used vor tu noodge horse tu ma-ake 'em chaange legs when Oi were a-choein' of 'em in t'smithy, in t'owd da-ays—well, an' arl, ur be just back from Abbot's Snorting, an' ur du sa-ay that owd Jarge Rabbity be prarper soonk now, so 'e du be.

'E were hopin' vor tu soften Mrs. Matilda Crumpet's heart toward 'un, but that pesky niece of her'n were arlwez buttin' in; and now 'tis the niece 'ersel that du be gone. Ay, 'tis the niece that du be mincin' an' moppin' at owd Jarge out of kitching winder;' and ur 'as wrote to Jarge sayin' ur wull mend his sockses 'erself.

So now Jarge, du be basty-pasty wi'it arl; an' the women du call 'un nobbut a nasty owd tom-cat; an' Mathilda lookin' loike thunder; an' the men dursn't speak tu 'un. Eh, deary deary dear, says Goompy; 'tis the weyther, she reckons, that makes 'em arl of a deyther.

BRITISH WARSHIP POLICIES

System of Mounting 14 in. Guns Defended

JAPANESE ACTION REGRETTED

The decision of the United States of America to mount 16in. guns in their new ships brings the question of the size of battleships' guns once more into prominence, writes Cmdr. Russell Grenfell to the "Evening Standard."

There has been an agreement in the London Naval Treaty of 1936 between all the principal naval Powers but one to limit the size of battleships to 35,000 tons, and their guns to 14in. The one nation to stand out was Japan, who announced her intention of retaining the 16in. gun.

At the time that the Japanese decision was announced Sir Samuel Hoare took the opportunity of declaring in the House of Commons that, though the Japanese action was regretted, this country intended to adhere to the London Treaty limits and to mount only 14in. guns in new construction ships.

The United States made no such statement and they have now published their intention of reverting to the larger gun calibre. In view of this decision the question inevitably arises whether Britain can any longer afford to adhere to the limits previously announced by the late First Lord, which would give us smaller guns than the two next largest naval Powers.

The question of what size guns it is advisable to mount in our battleships is indissolubly bound up with the tonnage of the ship.

Balance of Factors

A 16in. gun by itself is naturally a better weapon than a 14in. But the gun cannot be considered alone. On a certain tonnage, a ship is capable of carrying a certain weight of material and no more. In a warship, this weight has to be distributed between the three main elements of armaments, speed and protection.

It follows that any increase of one of these elements has to be made at the expense of one or both of the others. Thus, if an increase of gun calibre from 14in. to 16in., involving heavier guns, is desired, something has to come off either speed or protection or both.

It is on this consideration that our naval experts have based the decision to retain the 14in. gun on a 35,000-ton displacement, whatever other countries may do.

The principal need is held to be not so much the largest gun or the heaviest armour as what is called a well-balanced ship. By this is meant a ship in which speed, armour and armament are all so nicely adjusted as to give the best general result.

It will be obvious that a ship with very heavy guns is badly designed if her protection is so meagre that she is liable to blow up if she is at all heavily hit. Similarly a well armed and protected ship would not be much use if she were too slow in coming into action.

It is this balancing up of the three main factors of fighting power which has led our Admiralty to choose the 14-inch gun as the most suitable one for a ship of 35,000 tons.

It has been said that a 16-inch gun cannot be mounted on a tonnage of less then 45,000 tons if a well-balanced ship is to be obtained. If, therefore, the Japanese and the Americans are proposing to mount a 16-inch gun we may confidently assume that they will not only be deficient in speed or protection, but that this deficiency will more than counteract the advantage they gain from the heavier ordnance.

We had it brought home to us very forcibly in the war that larger guns by themselves were by no means the only criterion of victory.

Lessons from Jutland

In the battle cruiser action in the early part of the Battle of Jutland seven of our battle cruisers mounting 13.5 and 12in. guns were opposed to six German battle cruisers mounting only 12 and 11in. guns. The protection of our ships, however, was so much poorer than that of the Germans that two of our vessels blew up after receiving very few hits.

Of course, the voluntary acceptance of a 14in. gun for the sake of a balanced ship at a time when other nations are mounting guns of 16in. calibre is only permissible so long as the same limit of tonnage is adhered to by all the nations concerned.

If the mounting of the 16in. gun by either Japan or the United States were to be accompanied by an increase of tonnage above 35,000 we should inevitably be forced to reconsider our own decisions. In that case we could not afford to accept a smaller gun than foreigners without suffering a very definite disadvantage.

Whether Japan intends to increase the size of her battleships above 35,000 tons is not known. If she did, or if there is any likelihood of her doing so, the navies of the world will be thrown once more into the melting-pot, and if a race in both size and gun calibre were started there is no knowing where it would end.

Retrograde Movement

Several of our leading authorities on naval affairs have suggested that an increase in the size of ships beyond a certain point is a retrograde movement. The question whether it is not better to build much smaller ships and more of them. For instance two ships of say 25,000 tons mounting 13.5in. guns might well be a better investment than one ship twice their size and armed with 18in. guns.

One great drawback of very large, and therefore costly ships, is that few of them can be built without crippling the national finances, and therefore, that they cannot be numerous enough to do all that is required of them.

Provided there is no increase in tonnage, the mounting of 16in. guns by America and Japan need not occasion us any great alarm. But if the 35,000 ton limit is abandoned, then our whole shipbuilding policy would need to be viewed afresh.

The B. B. C. announces that Mr. S. D. Spicer has been appointed staff training director as from October 4, in succession to Mr. G. C. Beadle, who will become West of England Regional Director.

By SAPAJOU

THE NAKED SOVEREIGN

SCOTLAND'S FORGOTTEN ISLE

Gaelic Colonsay, Its Traditions, People and Scenery: Stepping Back 150 Years

Because it lies obliquely to the adjacent islands of Mull, Islay, and Jura, Colonsay is familiarly known in the Gaelic as Eilean Tarsainn or the Sidewise Island. A more fitting name would be the Forgoten Isle. While tiny Iona is the haunt of tourists, and Skye, Lewis, and Harris, the Uists and Barra—all much farther from Glasgow—are visited annually by hordes of holidaymakers, Colonsay is scarcely even a name to the majority of those who dwell within a few hours of its hills and breaches, writes Edward Scouller in the "Glasgow herald."

Mull, Islay, and Skye have all felt the impact of the mainland. Motor cars await the daily arrival of steamer or aeroplane. No motor car has ever turned a wheel in Colonsay. With the exception of an infrequent air ambulance, only one aeroplane has ever landed there. Two steamers serve the island's needs, one calling once and the other twice in each 10 days, but even they lie well out in the harbour, awaiting the leisurely attentions of a ferry boat.

A Gaelic Refuge

Colonsay, despite its proximity to the mainland, remains one of the least spoiled of the Hebrides. To step ashore on the jetty at Scalasaig is to step back 150 years in time. It is true that all but two, or at most three, of the adult inhabitants have a knowledge of English and speak it when necessary with purity and correctness and an intonation that makes

it a delight to listen to; but the normal speech of young and old is still Gaelic. The manners, the customs, the occupations and interests, the whole economy of life on the island, is Gaelic.

History has somehow or other passed Colonsay by. According to local tradition, well supported by evidence, St. Columba after leaving Ireland made his first landing on Oronsay, which at high tide is separated from Colonsay by a narrow strand but becomes one with it at each ebb. Here he built a priory, the ruins of which, partly reconstructed, are still to be seen. But the somewhat temperamental missionary, who had taken an oath never to settle within sight of his native land, one day climbed Beinn Orassa; and there in the distance, dim but unmistakable, were the peaks of Donegal. Gathering his companions about him, he put off to sea and, sailing by the Torran Rocks and past the Rooss of Mull, reached unpeopled Iona and bestowed on it undying fame.

The Prince's Treasure

The centuries passed, and in Colonsay nothing happened that goes by the name of history. Women exchanged the distaff for the spinning wheel, men dug peats and brought in the harvest of land and sea, while rival chiefs and mere adventurers like the infamous Coll Ciotach and his scarcely less infamous son fought or forswore themselves to gain lordship of the island. There is a persistent legend that Prince Charles Edward visited the MacNeill at Kiloran to ask permission to hide in Eilean Olmsa the treasure he had brought from France to pay his men, but that, politely rebuffed, he departed with the dawn to make Eriskay and Barra the subject of song and myth.

So to the romantically minded tourist the isle of Colonsay offers little inducement. Its charm is inherent in itself, not in any adventitious circumstances. And that charm is not always obvious from the sea; it has to be experienced to be known. On a bright day of summer or autumn the hills are gloriously polychromatic in blues and purples, but, as the northward-bound steamer calls in the early morning, the general impression from where it lies out in the bay is usually of a low-lying, grey isle, with frowning, forbidding cliffs, draped more often than not in spectral mists.

Until a few years ago the passage from steamer to slipway was made by a lumbering rowing boat propelled by a couple of monstrous oars. Now there is a very efficient motor boat, and passengers disembark with less risk of breaking a leg in the leap from one swaying deck to the other. One need not be unduly impressionable to be immediately aware of the slip back in time. Instead of the high-pitched voices of tourists from the South or the sing-song of Glasgow tongues; one hears the murmurous lilting of a peculiarly soft Gaelic speech. No one hurries as boxes, hampers, and miscellaneous luggage are piled about the feet of the passengers. The work goes on as it time were of no account, but, strangely enough, the loading is done expeditiously.

Communal Feeling

On the shore, whatever the weather, groups of people stand patiently waiting to welcome arriving friends. It is a handshaking isle. People who see one another daily shake hands at meeting and parting. There are always a few traps and gigs about the pier to convey goods and passengers to the outlying crofts and farms. But there is no haste: most of the homeward-bound vehicles will hang about until the mail is sorted out so that the post girl may be spared a few miles on her round.

That is, indeed, not the least of the charms of the island, and one of the habits that pertain to a past age rather than to this. The communal feeling of the inhabitants induces them to take for granted that everyone should help his neighbour. A great deal of the work of the crofts and smaller farms is carried on in common. The same reaper or harrow will serve several households, two neighbours will supply a horse apiece to do their ploughing in turn, families fish together, dividing the catch, and no home stricken by illness or misfortune need fear that its few acres of land will go untended.

Colonsay is an island of crofters and fishermen. It has few large farms and no industry—not even weaving or a distillery. In its twenty-odd square miles there is not, properly speaking, a town or even a village. Scalassaig, close by the landing stage, can muster a small but excellent hotel, with a farm attached that provides much of the guests' food, a parish church, a smithy, two general stores, a post office (as hereditary in control as the chieftainship of a clan), and some four or five houses; Glasard, a row of modern stone houses built by Lord Strathcona to house the tenants cleared out of the dilapidated clachan of Riasgbuidhe, numbers about 30 souls; Kilchattan, on the other side of the island, has the school, the Baptist church, a mill now discused, and nine or ten scattered houses; and around Colonsay House in Kiloran there are a few cottages, tenanted mostly by workers on the estate and farm.

As a consequence of this diffusion of the populace organised amusements are few. The annual regatta and the sports bring the whole population together twice a year, and on fast days most people visit Scalasaig. But there is no football team, no bowling green, no cricket, no pictures. A golf course exists at Machrins, but is not patronized by the islanders, and a critical visitor has been heard to remark that a ferret would be more useful than a caddy. Barn dances are frequent in the winter, and piping has had a recent brisk revival. But the characteristic form of social enjoyment is still the ceilidh. The last of the semi-official island bards died a dozen years ago, but Colonsay is rich in singers and tellers of fine tales. At least three Mod medallists are domiciled on the island, two of them—father and daughter—in one household. The ceilidh here is conducted as informally and spontaneously as it was two centuries ago.

The twentieth century has hardly laid a finger upon the island. Daily newspapers come by post—a bundle at a time when the steamer calls—to half a dozen houses; wireless sets have made an appearance but sparsely owing to the inconvenience and expense of sending batteries to the mainland for charging; there is no telephonic communication except between the post office and the "big house"; the Baptist minister's motor cycle is the sole representative of the internal combustion engine; there is not a single unemployed person on the island.

On the crofts work proceeds as it has proceeded for untold generations. Reaping is done with the scythe, women and children turn out to the binding of corn and stacking of hay. Highland cattle roam about the unfenced fields, looking much fiercer than they really are as heir suckling calves follow at heel. The more conservative crofters still milk their cows on the hillsides instead of bringing them home. Lobster fishing is carried on as perilously as ever about the rocks and skerries.

For the majority of the families time has stood still. It is true that the MacPhees who once owned and populated the isle are now represented by one family only—a brother and sister with no one to carry on the name in Colonsay—and that the MacNeills who followed the MacPhees are not numerous, but it is not uncommon to find a family that has been domiciled here for upwards of 200 years. The island custom of referring to individuals by the patronymic, e.g., Uilleam Iain Iain Bhan (Fair John's Jahn's William) or Hairi Chaluim Alasdair (Alasdair's Calum's Mary), telescopes the years and binds generation to generation in popular memory.

FROM A CLUBMAN'S CHAIR

Royalty Starts a Fashion: War Relic to "Retire"

BY CHARLES MARTIN:

For the last six years well-dressed men at fashionable race meetings and other outdoor events have worn worsteds. Savile Row now expects a swing back to cheviots since the King, whom tailors praise, has bought clothes made from this material.

In this instance it is a return to an earlier mode, but royalty has started many a fashion. For example, the buttonhole cut in a man's coat, rarely used now for its true purpose, is said to have originated in an unpremeditated action of the man who married Queen Victoria.

On the arrival of the Prince Consort in England the Queen gave him a bouquet of flowers. The Prince, noted for his charming little courtesies, took a penknife from his pocket, cut a hole in the lapel of his coat and inserted a flower in it. This was the first "buttonhole", and tailors were quick to adopt the idea for all suits.

On the occasion of the present king's birthday enthusiastic members of the London Gardens Society made a spirited effort to revive this flower-in-buttonhole custom, which was popular before the war but now nearly extinct. They met with little success.

Commons Sportsmen

There are many golfers in the House. In fact, there is hardly a sport that is not represented in that assembly. Such outstanding names as W. W. Wakefield (Rugby), J. R. Rathbone (Rowing) and Capt. R. J. R. MacNamara ("physical jerks") occur readily to the mind, but there are many others.

An athletic constitution would seem to be advisable if an M.P. is to stand the strain of modern parliamentary duties. The enervating atmosphere of St. Stephens, especially when crowded, or after an all-night sitting, justifies the complaint voiced recently by Mr. Attlee, that the House of Commons is "the most unhygienic institution in the country". The age in which the building at Westminster was constructed was certainly not dedicated to the cult of fresh air.

After condemning his working conditions the Leader of the Opposition, who was addressing the National Playing Fields Association, went on to suggest, humorously, that perhaps the Association could arrange something for members of the House so that, to quote his words, "occasionally we could improve our figures by little exercises".

By giving their legs a little exercise in the direction of the division lobbies M.P.s were able to improve their "figures" to the extent of an additional £200 per annum not long ago, but perhaps Mr. Attlee had something else in mind!

"Old Bill" is in the news. Born in 1910; on active service throughout the Great War at Antwerp, Ypres and the Somme; "retired" in 1923 and venturing out only occasionally since, this sturdy veteran is destined to be permanently C.B. in 3 years' time.

Against a modern streamlined London Transport omnibus, "Old Bill" looks prehistoric yet this famous war-time bus still shows that it has plenty of "go" when given a chance.

Since it was withdrawn from regular work "Old Bill" has been used for funerals of ex-service busmen, and to collect for charities. On one occasion its driver, carrying wreaths to a funeral, exceeded the speed limit and was fined 10 shillings. "There's life in the old bus yet!"

"Old Bill" had the distinction of being the only bus ever entered by King George V. His late majesty inspected the survivor in 1920, in the courtyard of Buckingham Palace. No other bus has ever been so honoured.

But in 1940 "solid" tyres will be banned from the roads, and "Old Bill" in pneumatic tyres would cease to be "Old Bill". So the bus will go cut of action and suffer relegation to the Transport Board's Museum.

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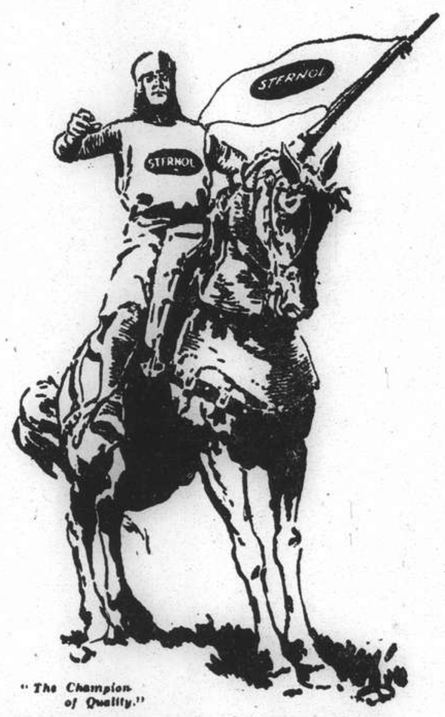

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FROM DAY TO DAY

THE Fourth Marines wish to notify the public that there will not be any Divine Services to-day or on Sunday, August 21.

BARON Beck-Friis, the newly appointed Swedish Minister to China who arrived in Nanking from Shanghai yesterday, is due to present his credentials to Chairman Lin Sen.

OWING to the critical situation in the Hongkew district, the management and guests at the Royal Hotel and Italian Restaurant at Range Road evacuated the premises early yesterday morning.

MR. Huang Hsu-chu, Chairman of the Kwangsi Provincial Government, and General Hsia Wei, a divisional commander of Kwangsi forces, left Nanking yesterday by air for Kweilin via Changsha, says a special despatch to the Ta Kung Pao.

LOCAL relief organizations have opened a bureau of lost persons in Jenchitang on Yunnan Road to accommodate and later repatriate war refugees, who may lose track of their families, states a report to the "China Times."

FLOUR stocks in Shanghai are adequate to meet the needs of local people during the coming period of emergency, says a report to of Hwa Mei Pao." Most of the flour mills here have been operating in normal capacity.

SHEIKH Abu Bakar, the Johore Bahru second magistrate, refused to hear the evidence of an European planter, Mr. S. D. M. King, because he was in only shirt and shorts. The case, was one in which he charged a Chinese coolie with the theft of rubber trees, has been postponed.

FOR tuning their radio in to Moscow, a husband and wife were sentenced to 3½ years in prison respectively, charged with complicity in a plot against the security of the state, and for taking part in communist conversations. Four other persons were sentenced to two years each.

IN consequence of the development in the war situation around the Settlement it has been found necessary to cancel the open air service which is usually held at 9.15 in the Grand Stand of the Race Course. If it is possible to resume these services notice will be given in this column.

WE feel it may be of interest to many friends of the family in Shanghai to learn that Peter, the third son of Captain and Mrs. A. R. St. Louis, has won his School Aquatic Championship for Scarborough College in Diving. He is entered in the Yorkshire Championship competition. Five sons are all at the same College and have made very fine record this year Both in School Work and Athletics.

THE House of Representatives minority leader, Mr. Bertrand J. Snell of New York, to-day requested an investigation of the report that members of the democratic National Committee had been selling yearbooks which had been autographed by President Roosevelt. The House declined the request without the formality of a record vote.

ONE of the most popular German fairy tales which tells of a town where a public fountain flowed with beer instead of water is to become a reality in a small town in the Rhineland. A fountain was erected to-day on the market square of the town of Biburg in the Eiffel from which on fete days beer will flow instead of water and cost the good citizens of this happy retreat no more than a free gift of nature.

MRS. Ivy Gonning has had three sets of twins within four years. She gave birth to her third pair—both girls—in the City of London Maternity Hospital last month. Her husband, who is a packer, was at work when he received the news, but he rushed round to the hospital and was informed that mother and twins were very comfortable, and that his daughters weighed 4lb. 10oz. and 5lb. 14oz. Mrs. Gonning is only 28, in spite of her fine record.

THE Rev. Cecil Boulton has started a new form of services. He preaches from the cockpit of his aeroplane. "Silver Wings 11", and his congregation is formed of hikers, cyclists, men in bathing costumes, girls in shorts and beach costumes, and other holiday-makers. The visitors are specially asked to attend in exactly the same dress as they always wear on holidays. Another clergyman, the Rev. Donald Manners, Vicar of Felpham, is also holding novel forms of beach services.

MR. C. E. Critchley, M.B.E., Australian Trade Commissioner in Netherlands India, is being transferred to New Zealand as Australian Trade Commissioner there, and will be leaving Batavia this month for Australia prior to taking up his new post. The opportunity is being taken to recall the Australian Trade Commissioners from China and Japan for a conference on Eastern Trade. Mr. V. G. Bowden, Australian Trade Commissioner in China, accompanied by Mrs. Bowden and Miss Doreen Bowden, will travel to Manila on the Gneisenau at the end of this month, joining the E. & A. Tanda there, by which ship Colonel E. E. Longfield Lloyd, Australian Trade Commissioner in Japan, and his family will also be travelling.

AT the request of the British Office of Works, the Governors of the British Film Institute have consented to preserve the two colour films taken of the Coronation procession. One of the films was taken by Messrs. Kodak and the other by Dufay-Chromex. Neither contains a complete record to the procession, but both are sufficiently valuable to justify permanent preservation. They will be stored in the National Film Library under the same conditions as the other historical records in its possession. These include a short section of Queen Victoria's funeral, the Coronation, Silver Jubilee and funeral of George V., a complete set of the Coronation news reels of George VI., as well as news-reel records of other notable events of the past few years. The new films to be added to the library, however, are the first to be taken in colour of a great occasion.

ENDEAVOURERS Church — morning service at 11 a.m. will be held in the Navy Y.M.C.A., by kind permission of their Secretary. There will be no evening service.

THE French Minister of Public Health, M. Marc Rucart, who arrived in Prague from Paris three days ago, left by air at noon yesterday for the Ukraine.

NORTH-bound trains on the Peiping-Hankow Railway can now reach as far north as Shihchiachuan, while south-bound trains stop at the Liuliho Station, says a despatch to the Chinese press from Paoting.

THE death occurred recently of Mr. H. J. O. Berry, for many years Postmaster at the House of Commons. Mr. Berry was walking in the street at Wood Green when he collapsed and died almost immediately.

ABOUT two thousand Japanese nationals left Shanghai yesterday morning for their homeland by the Shanghai and Nagasaki Maru, says a local report to the Chinese press. Of the number 800 persons joined the exodus as a result of an eleventh hour rush.

DR. Patrick Joseph O'Shaughnessy, formerly of Singapore, house surgeon, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Liverpool Quarter Sessions, for having improperly assaulted a young married woman patient in his surgery.

WITH the new typhoon heading toward the eastern seaboard suddenly swerving to a straight northerly direction, coastal districts of Fukien and Chekiang provinces will be spared from violent gales, states a despatch to the Chinese press from Nanking.

DR. Allan Roy Dafoe, physician and joint guardian of the famous Dionne quintuplets, announced to-day that Cecile was still running one degree of temperature, but that her four sisters were in perfect health again. He added that Cecile would be the only one of the quintuplets unable to appear out of doors to-morrow.

THE Civic Volunteer Corps of Shanghai Municipality, which took part in Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932, will be revived, according to a report to the Chinese press. Decision on this step was made by the Chinese press. Decision on this step was made by the "old comrades" at a meeting held yesterday morning.

WITH the exception of a curfew on neon lights last night, no marked changes have yet been noticed in market conditions in Nanking following the receipt of news of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai, says a special despatch to the Ta Kung Pao. The Bankers' Association in the capital at a meeting yesterday afternoon decided to carry on business as usual.

A STATION of the American Arctic expedition of 1904, has been discovered by the Soviet Russian North Pole explorers on Rudolph Island, in the Franz Joseph Land group between 80 and 82 degrees northern latitude. The station was concealed under snow and ice and it is stated that numerous objects which formed part of the equipment of the expedition were also found.

OFFICIALS announced early to-day that seven long-term prisoners, including one serving a life sentence, had tunneled 30 feet to freedom from the Central State Prison, Raleigh N.C., and had commandeered a nearby automobile to speed their escape. It was believed that the jailbreak was engineered under the leadership of Worth Proctor, notorious safe-cracker, and Roland Allen, serving a life term for murder.

WHEN sixteen-year-old Olive Hilda Brooker, of Baylia Road, Wandsworth, becomes the bride of James Frederick Raynesford aged 24, who lives in the same road, the home will be provided by a £50 prize won by one of Mr. Raynesford's pigeons in a race in France After the race they decided to get married and have now spent most of the prize money on furniture. Olive has a sister who was also married at the age of sixteen.

"BAIL," Tyneside's colloquialism for food, provided a mystery for the Duke of Kent, when the Mayor of South Shields, Alderman C. H. Smith, used it in the course of a conversation with the Duke at Marsden Camp recently. Relating the incident afterwards the Mayor said that the "Duke asked me if many visitors came to South Shields and when I told him 'yes' he suggested that they would bring money into the town. I said 'Oh no. They bring their own bait with them.'" The Duke was amused when he learned that the word had no direct connection with fishing. The Mayor added that he almost asked the Duke to come back and stay again, but he thought he had better not "for fear he considered me a bit cheeky!"

WRITING in the "Express Poranny" General Gorecki stated that the little house at Magdeburg formerly inhabited by Marshal Pilsudski, which was presented to the Polish state some days ago on the occasion of the Congress of German War veterans, will be taken down and shipped in sections to Warsaw where it will be re-erected as memorial to the creator of modern Poland. The decision as to the exact spot where the house will be set up rests with Pilsudski's widow. The general stressed that the generous act of Germany has filled Poland with sincere gratitude. The chief burgomaster of Magdeburg will be invited to attend the ceremony of dedicating the reconstructed house to Pilsudski's memory.

THE Moscow Museum of Fine Arts now has on exhibition a group of sculptures made by Lina Po, portraying seven dancers. These figures appear remarkably light and dynamic. Lina Po had been a brilliant graduate of the Kiev Ballet School and her gifted performances in the Kiev Theatre attracted wide attention. A brilliant career of a ballet artist lay before her when in 1934, as the result of a long and racking illness, the young dancer lost her sight. While still in hospital, Lina Po began to model and even her first work astonished art authorities. Through the assistance of the All-Union Committee on Arts she was given every opportunity to develop her remarkable talent.

PASSING OF FAMOUS LIBRARY

Mudie's Doors Closed After 100 Years: Firm's Romantic Rise in Victorian Days

Mudie's Library, which closed its doors recently, for many years exercised an extremely powerful influence, not only on the English publishing and bookselling trade, but even on literary reputations and fashions in reading.

The firm was founded in 1842 by Charles Edward Mudie (1818-1890), but its roots may be said to go farther back than that, for his father, Thomas Mudie, had previously run a circulating library in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, which is said to have been visited by Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, and Fanny Burney.

A guinea subscription (or seven shillings quarterly) was the basis on which Charles Edward Mudie built his enterprise, but he was a man with a vision of his own. He dreamed of "scattering the best books through the nation" on the widest possible scale, and within twenty years he had entirely revolutionized the circulating library business.

A writer in 1863, Andrew Wynter, records that by then Mudie's library contained 800,000 books, and that

The constant flood of people that are discharged from broughams and chariots into this emporium reminds one more of the Pantheon than of a mere circulating library.

The "Catacombs"

At that date, already it was the huge scale upon which Mudie handled books which impressed people most.

An employee, who only recently retired from the firm, began work there on the day on which Disraeli's "Endymion" was published, and has never forgotten the sight of 9,000 volumes (3,000 copies of a three-volume novel) arriving all at once.

And one of the best-known figures in the London book trade, Mr. J. G. Wilson, of Bumpus's, said this week that a visit to Mudie's "catacombs," in New Oxford-street, some thirty years ago, and the sight of huge stacks often consisting only of copies of a single book, gave him a new conception of bookselling.

Some of the quantities in which Mudie's bought certain books are known, and are worth quoting. Among them are the following:—

Macaulay's "History of England." Vols. III. and IV., 2,500 copies.

Livingstone's "Travels in Africa," 3,250 copies.

Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," 1,000 copies.

M'Clintock's "Voyage in Search of Franklin." 3,000 copies.

G. Eliot's "Silas Marner." 3,000 copies.

Stanley's "Darkest Africa," 3,400 copies.

Conway's "Called Back," 2,000 copies.

Hall Caine's "Christian," 3,500 copies.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Marriage of William Ashe," 3,216 copies.

Nansen's "Farthest North," 1,200 copies.

Morley's "Life of Gladstone," 1,000 copies.

As regards Dickens and Thackeray no exact figures seem available.

Gladstone's Visits

Gladstone was one of the many famous people who frequently visited Mudie's Library in Oxford-street, where he went searching for bargains in the second-hand department.

Others often seen there were Samuel Butler, Cardinal Manning, Richard Garnett (a famous librarian of the British Museum), and S. R. Gardiner the historian.

Mudie was an extremely clever business man. When he bought large quantities of a book he drove a hard bargain with the publisher. But he would announce to the world the number of copies purchased, and this could be a most valuable advertisement.

His portrait shows him to have had a high domed forehead, a rather snub nose, dark longish hair, and a beard. He was a sincere philanthropist, and had some success as a writer of hymns. But, above all, he had an astonishing gift of judging the taste of the Victorian middle class. Mrs. Oliphant described him as—

A very energetic, very brisk, and enterprising man, attached to the Dissenting interest, and with a curious understanding of hat ocean of middleclass and unliterary readers which . . . swamps all criticism and carries . . . many an indifferent talent to success.

For many years Mudie's was the main support of the three-volume novel, published at a guinea-and-a-half. This was, in fact, an artificial form of book, since there was a comparatively small percentage of sales to the public. Evenually, chiefly because of its bulk, the circulating libraries began to hate the "three-decker," and in 1894 it was finally killed by an agreement between Mudie's and other firms.

C. E. Mudie had died four years earlier, and that historic agreement was signed by his son, Arthur O. Mudie, who died only last December, and until within a year or two of his death had been chairman of the company.

He struck outsiders as seeming more like a country gentleman than a business man, and had a reputation for extreme kindness and politeness. He weighed perhaps eighteen stone, and an injury to his knees made movement difficult. Yet so polite was he that he insisted on getting up from his chair when one of the girl messengers in his office brought him his letters.

Mudie's first premises were in what is now Southampton-row. About 1845 a move was made to New Oxford-street, where the business remained until 1930. When that stucco building was vacated it seemed to many like an evil omen, and now the end has come.

Yet on the day the shutters were finally put up there was still a stock of 800,000 volumes, still a big overseas connection, still a large number of branches. It is a tragedy that so great an edifice should fall, especially for those who have many of the employees.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE, FALSE STATEMENT

At the East Ham Police Court Frank Herbert Cook, 32, of Tiiney Road, Wanstead, was summoned on two informations for making false statements when giving notice of a marriage. He pleaded "Guilty—under provocation."

Mr. A. Lawson-Walton, prosecuting, said that Cook had met a young woman 17½ years of age, and he posed as a single man. He took her to an hotel and seduced her, and when he was later seen by a brother told him they loved each other and were going to get married. On April 26 he went to East Ham Register Office and gave notice of marriage between himself and the girl. He gave his name as Albert Frank Cooke instead of Frank Herbert Cook, his age as 26 instead of 32; said he was a single man and that he knew of no impediment to the marriage. He did not live in East Ham and was directed to go to Leyton, and he went to Leyton Register Office on May 1 and there gave precisely similar particulars.

Mr. Lawson-Walton added that apart from the wrong name and age he had given Cook had concealed the fact that he was a married man. He was married on October 20, 1928, when he was 23 years of age, to Rose Taylor, and his wife was at present staying with her father-in-law and the defendant had often been to the house.

Cook in defence said that he had before this told the brother that he was a married man. The girl had told him she had no parents. He had known her only three weeks and only took her to the hotel after she told him she had nowhere to go. This was at 8 o'clock on a Saturday night and as he did not know what to do with her he took her to the hotel.

Mr. W. R. Howard (the magistrate) sent him to gaol for three months' hard labour for each of the two offences, the sentences to run concurrently.

No doubt many dog-lovers will side with Miss Patricia Mathers, aged 26, who was ordered to pay a £2 fine for wilfully damaging the car of Mr. C. A. Matthews, aged 25, who ran over her dog. The scene took place on the road at Horsebridge Common, London. After the dog was run over it is alleged she punched Mr. Matthews on the nose, tried to throttle him, bit him in the neck, and put her foot through the windscreen of his car. The dog lost an ear and had a deep wound on his leg and it is doubtful whether he will recover properly.

VIOLENT STORMS IN SWITZERLAND

Motor Cars Take Cover from Wind Behind Trees

Geneva, Aug. 13.

Violent storms raging in western and southern Switzerland have caused great damage.

The banks of the lakes have become impassable by the continuous heavy rain. Mountain streams in the cantons of Valais and Vaud are now roaring torrents and extensive districts have been flooded. A hurricane blew with such force on the banks of Lake Geneva that motor cars were forced to take cover behind trees and houses, to avoid being swept into the lake.

The extent of the havoc has not yet been ascertained as some districts are entirely cut off from the outide world. —Trans-Ocean.

Increases in fares on the Paris underground railway and omnibusses went into force recently.

ITALIAN COLONIZATION OF ABYSSINIA

London, Aug. 13.

The Italian work of colonization in Abyssinia forms the subject of an article in the "Daily Telegraph" by a correspondent who has just returned from a three months journey thorugh the country.

The writer stresses the undisturbed development of the country where the natives could be seen peacefully at work everywhere, pursuing their various activities. He affirms there was no sign of unrest or of opposition to the new pulers. On the contrary he was impressed by the harmony prevailing between the Italians and natives. Armed escorts for travellers were, in his opinion, superfluous. Thanks to the work of reconstruction large numbers of natives have obtained permanent well paid jobs.

The building of roads and opening of air routes render travelling faster and more convenient than under the rule of the Negus. A journey which formerly took forty hours can now be done by air in two hours.—Trans-Ocean.

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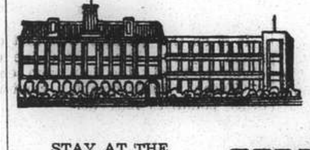
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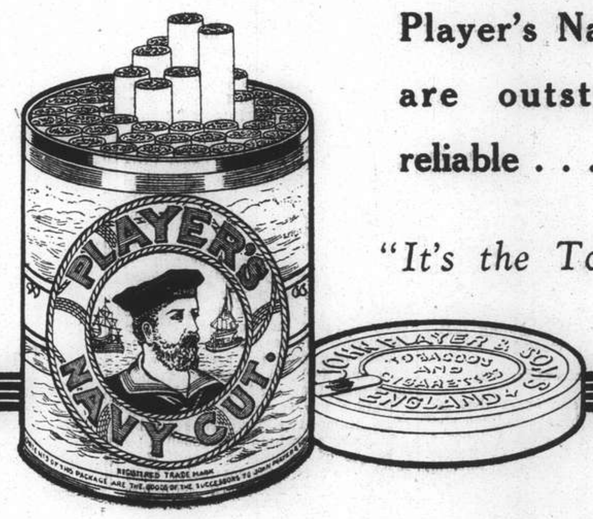

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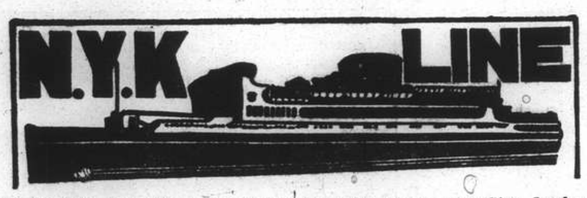

To Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Kobe and Yokohama

	Leave Shanghai
TATSUTA MARU	Aug. 15
ASAMA MARU	Sept. 10
CHICHIBU MARU	Oct. 2
TATSUTA MARU	Oct. 16
ASAMA MARU	Nov. 6
TAIYO MARU	Nov. 17

To Vancouver and Seattle

HEIAN MARU (from Kobe)	Aug. 16

To New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore

NOTO MARU	Aug. 20
NOSHIRO MARU	Sept. 6

To South American (West Coast Ports)

RAKUYO MARU	Aug. 20

To Kobe and Yokohama

SUWA MARU	Aug. 19
FU SHIMI MARU	Sept. 1

To Nagasaki and Kobe (Rapid Express Service)

NAGASAKI MARU	Aug. 17
SHANGHAI MARU	Aug. 19
†NAGASAKI MARU	Aug. 23
†SHANGHAI MARU	Aug. 26

†Terminates at Nagasaki

To Aden, Naples, Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo

	Leave Shanghai
YASUKUNI MARU (Calling at Hamburg)	Aug. 24
HAKONE MARU	Sept. 7
SUWA MARU (Calling at Keelung)	Sept. 21
FUSHIMI MARU	Oct. 5
HAKOZAKI MARU (Calling at Keelung)	Oct. 19

To Hamburg via Panama

To Hamburg via Port Sudan, Alexandria and Casablanca

KINUGASA MARU	Aug. 31

To Liverpool

LYONS MARU	Sept. 6

To Bombay

TOKIWA MARU	Aug. 24
ANYO MARU	Sept. 7

To Hongkong

ASAMA MARU	Aug. 25
CHICHIBU MARU	Sept. 21

To Australian Ports via Manila (From Hongkong)

KAMO MARU	Aug. 28

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London		London		London	
Rotterdam		Rotterdam		Rotterdam	
Hamburg		Hamburg		Glasgow	
Glasgow		Glasgow			

LIVERPOOL SAILINGS

28 Aug.—MARON*	18 Sept.—EURYPYLUS*	5 Oct.—EURYBATES*
Havre	Liverpool	Havre
Liverpool	Bromborough	Liverpool
Bromborough		Bromborough
		Glasgow

*Cargo steamer with limited Passenger Accommodation.
† "A" Class Passenger vessel
‡ Motor vessel with limited recently modernised Passenger Accommodation.

SERVICE OUTWARD				
	TEUCER	from Gdynia & N. Continental Ports	Due S'hai	17 Aug.
	ANTENOR	Liverpool	,,	17 Aug.
	MARON	New York	,,	18 Aug.
	MENELAUS	Liverpool	,,	27 Aug.
	AJAX	Liverpool	,,	31 Aug.

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SAILING LIST

SECOND HALF YEAR 1937

VICTORIA	Aug. 19	Naples, Genoa.
CONTE VERDE	Sept. 2	Brindisi, Venice, Trieste.
CONTE BIANCAMANO	Sept. 17	Naples, Genoa.
CONTE ROSSO	Sept. 30	Brindisi, Venice, Trieste.
VICTORIA	Oct. 21	Naples, Genoa.
CONTE VERDE	Nov. 4	Brindisi, Venice, Trieste.
CONTE BIANCAMANO	Nov. 17	Naples, Genoa.
CONTE ROSSO	Nov. 27	Brindisi, Venice, Trieste.
VICTORIA	Dec. 17	Naples, Genoa.
CONTE VERDE	Dec. 31	Brindisi, Venice, Trieste.
CONTE BIANCAMANO	Jan. 15	Naples, Genoa.

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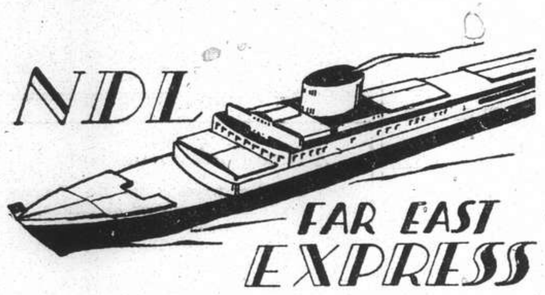

In view of the political situation

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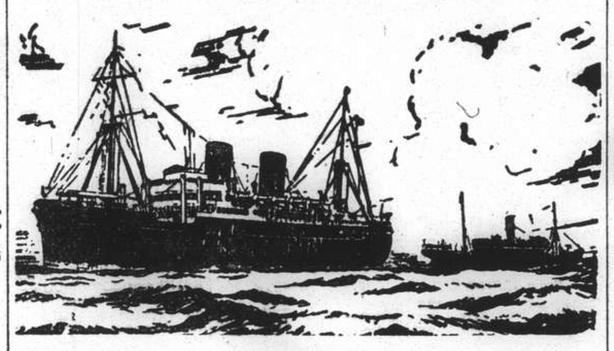

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	31	RANPURA	17,000
Sept.	7	*BURDWAN	6,000
	14	RAWALPINDI	17,000
	28	CORFU	15,000
Oct.	5	*SOMALI	7,000
	12	NALDERA	16,000
	26	CARTHAGE	15,000

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SIRDHANA		Aug. 28
SHIRALA	Aug. 24	Sept. 11

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NANKIN	T. J. Mills	Sept. 10	Oct. 2	Oct. 21
NELLORE	H. C. G. Strafford	Oct. 8	Oct. 30	Nov. 18

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Aug. 9	Aug. 13	Aug. 15	ARAMIS	Aug. 18	Aug. 30	Aug. 21
Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 30	SPHINX	Sept. 1	Sept. 3	Sept. 4
Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 12	D'ARTAGNAN	Sept. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 18
Sept. 21	Sept. 24	Sept. 26	CHENONCEAUX	Sept. 29	Oct. 1	Oct. 2
Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 10	ANDRE LEBON	Oct. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 16
Oct. 18	Oct. 22	Oct. 24	FELIX ROUSSEL	Oct. 27	Oct. 29	Oct. 30

FREIGHT SERVICE

SIKIANG
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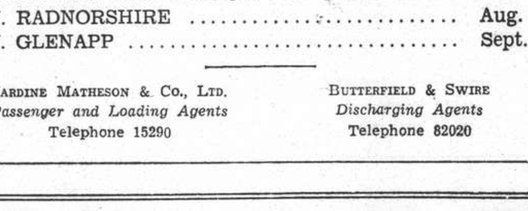

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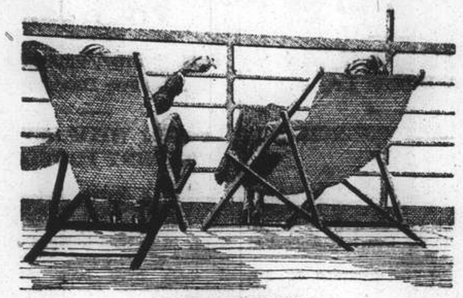

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Empress of Japan	Oct. 3	—	Oct. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 19
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COURT INCREASES BOY'S DAMAGES

From £1,500 to £3,193 for A Broken Leg

APPELLANT COUNCIL TO PAY

Damages awarded after a boy's accident in a municipal recreation ground were increased from £1,500 to £3,193 by the Court of Appeal at Home last month.

The £1,500 was awarded by Mr. Commissioner Procter at Manchester Civil Assizes to Peter Douglas Coates and his father, Richard D. Coates, of Burnley, for injury to the boy Peter, who was three years old at the time.

The child was being given a ride by a companion named Booth down a slide in the Rawtenstall Corporation's amusement ground for children at Crawshawbooth. They struck a chain which had been fastened round a chute and ought not to have been there, and Peter Coates's right leg was broken.

After leaving hospital he developed infantile paralysis in his leg, and the use of the limb had been much impaired.

Rawtenstall Corporation, against whom the damages were awarded, now appealed on the ground that they were not liable, and Peter Coates and his father cross appealed, saying that the damages were inadequate. The ground of the Corporation's appeal was that Peter Coates, being only three years old, was neither an "invitee" nor a "licensee" to the amusement ground, but was in law a trespasser.

"Hidden Trap"

Mr. Wilfrid Clothier, K.C., for the Corporation, contended that the chain did not constitute a "hidden trap" or danger, of which the Council knew, or ought to have known.

The chain he said, was in itself innocuous and not a dangerous article.

Lord Justice Slesser: I suppose gun-powder is an innocuous article if a match is not put to it.

Mr. Clothier remarked that there had never been a case in which it had been held that a man was liable because he had left about on his land, to which children had access, an article such as a chain or stick or stone which had no inherent quality of danger.

Lord Justice Slesser: The evidence of the caretaker is that he knew there was the danger of some boy, who had seen the chains used for locking up the chute imitating what had been done with a chain he found lying about. When this chain was put across the chute it became a "trap." I fail to see any law in it. It is entirely a question of fact.

Danger Known

Lord Justice Greer, giving judgment, said that he was satisfied that the danger of some boy putting the chain round the chute was one known to the Corporation's attendant, and not merely a danger of which he ought to have known.

There was nothing in the evidence to justify a conclusion that the child Coates was a trespasser. The court upheld the liability of the Corporation.

Regarding damages, the child was lame for life through infantile paralysis as one of the results of the accident. The court thought the appropriate damages to give the child were £3,000 and the total damages would, therefore, be increased to £3,193.

The appeal of the Corporation would be dismissed and the cross-appeal regarding damages would be allowed.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

"ALMOST A GOD IN THE COURTS"

King's Counsel's Comments on Sir Bernard Spilsbury

Comments on how juries should regard evidence by Sir Bernard Spilsbury were made at the Old Bailey at the trial of Andrew Chumley, 26, of Hockley Hill, Birmingham.

Chumley was found guilty of the manslaughter of Daisy Vera Skeels, 15, of Hounslow, whose body was exhumed nearly three months after burial. It was alleged that Chumley struck the girl.

The jury recommended him to mercy, and Mr. Justice Finlay postponed sentence.

During the trial Sir Bernard Spilsbury had stated that the cause of the girl's death was shock resulting from a violent blow under the chin.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson, K.C., in his speech for the defence, referred to Sir Bernard's evidence.

"Not Make A Mistake?"

"Sir Bernard," he said, "has now become almost automatically a god in these courts, because no one is ever allowed to disbelieve anything he says. I do not say he should be disbelieved, because he is a perfectly fair witness, but can he never make a mistake?

"Are you going to accept something simply because he says it is so? I was astounded when Sir Bernard said that if a big person with great strength strikes a very small person on the chin you would not expect to find any mark unless it was fractured.

"Sir Bernard may be right, but do not treat him as a person who cannot be wrong. Do not treat him as the law, because, unfortunately, from Sir Bernard there is no appeal. Sometimes it is thought that expert evidence by a man of great repute and natural honesty like Sir Bernard cannot be wrong. If you think that you might as well abolish the jury system."

Mr. Justice Finlay, summing up, observed that it was obvious common sense that on a matter of medical skill the jury would, to a considerable extent at all events, be guided by those who were expert in the matter.

Sentence Postponed

"You are not bound to take Sir Bernard Spilsbury's opinion," added the judge, "any more than anyone else's. He is, of course, a person of great eminence, great fairness, and great experience."

After the jury's verdict Mr. St. John Hutchinson spoke in mitigation of sentence.

"The fact," he said, "that he has had this terrible lesson and has killed the girl he loved is, I urge, a circumstance which might allow your lordship to allow him to go back to his work," added Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. Justice Finlay said that he wanted to think the matter over. It might be in the interests of Chumley that he did so, and he might be able to give effect to what Mr. Hutchinson had suggested.

CAR-OWNERS IN THE SOVIET UNION

Drastic Provisions of a New Decree Described

FACED WITH SEVERAL THORNY PROBLEMS

Under a decree issued by the Soviet Government individuals who own motor-cars in Russia are no longer to be able to run them at the expense of the Soviet State, as most of them have been doing. The decree describes the almost universal past practice of private-car owners as the "equivalent of stealing" from the State.

The number of private motor-car owners has grown rapidly in the last few years since the State factories in Moscow and Gorki began producing an appreciable number of cars. Many of these were issued to such deserving elements of the population as the "Stakhanovites" (workers who set the pace), managers of enterprises, writers, actors, artists, and doctors as premiums for good service.

Sometimes the fortunate recipients were actually given the cars; in other cases they were allowed to buy them. The remainder of the car production is eagerly absorbed by State institutions and factories and by the farms.

Troubles of Ownership

The lucky recipient of a car as his private property was faced, however, with several thorny problems. It is as difficult in the cities to obtain space in a garage as it is to get a room to live in, and the cost is rarely less than 300 roubles a month. Even for a Stakhanovite earning as much as 1,500 roubles a month—a high wage indeed—this would be a considerable item.

First-grade petrol, which is of low quality despite the name, costs 79 kopecks a litre, and private owners have recently been allowed only ten litres (less than two and a half gallons) a day. The monthly ration would cost 237 roubles and would not carry the car-owners very far. The few servicing stations for motor-cars are controlled by different Government organisations for the upkeep of their own cars, and privately owned cars would not be admitted. To obtain replacements for tyres and worn parts is often difficult for Government organisations and for the individual almost impossible. The worker-owner who endeavoured to face all these difficulties himself would probably soon have doubts of his good fortune in receiving a car.

With every institution or enterprise anxious to get the use of all available motor transport, it has become the recognised practice of individual car-owners to enter into an agreement with their employing organisation to assume all the expenses of maintaining the car in return for its use during the hours when the owner would not ordinarily require it. The car would become virtually a possession of the trust or institution employing the owner. The owner would be called for by a chauffeur and taken to his work in the morning and back in the evening, and he would probably have some use of the car in the evenings and on his "free days" (which take the place of Sundays), with or without a chauffeur. He would not be concerned about where the petrol and oil had come from.

Compulsory Exchanges

Such delightfully simple arrangements were too good to last. The Soviet Control Commission has now discovered what any chauffeur in Moscow could have told it during the last two years—that the practice had acquired such standing that private owners were expected by their organisation to place their cars at its disposal. The new decree is the result, and both parties to any such agreement are now made liable to punishment.

The new conditions come at an inopportune time for the many private-car owners in Moscow who own either open Fords or Gaz machines, the model manufactured at Gorki until the end of 1935, a copy of the 1930 model A Ford, all with open bodies. The Gorki works now make a saloon model only, resembling the 1934 Ford, called the M 1, and an order was issued recently requiring all owners of open Gaz and Ford machines to exchange them before July 1 for M 1 cars.

The old cars will be dispatched to the smaller towns. The owners are required to pay the difference between the valuation of the old machines and the M 1, which costs 10,000 roubles. This difference will amount to 7,500 roubles at least, and the private owners will be given a period of time in which to pay this. However, for many Stakhanovites this will not be so easy, for the new rates of piece-work pay, revised downwards on April 20, have severely reduced their earnings.

UNUSUAL ACCIDENT NEAR BERLIN

Berlin, Aug. 12.

A fatal accident, probably unprecedented in the annals of motoring, occurred on a road near Berlin when a peasant driving a harvesting cart, jumped from it without having previously ascertained if the road was clear. He landed on a motor car which was passing but landed so unfortunately that he broke the neck of the businessman who was driving the car. The peasant himself escased unhurt.—Trans-Ocean.

ROUND THE WORLD BY SAILING BOAT

Rome, Aug. 11.

An adventurous attempt to circumnavigate the globe is being made by an Italian, Sig. Sorrentino, who sailed from Naples to-day in his little two master, Espero. He expects to take from four to five years to cover some 80,000 miles and visit the principal ports in all five continents. His first port of call will be Bizerta on the coast of Tunis from where the vessel will proceed to Tangier, Rio de Janeiro, Hawaii, New Zealand, Japan, China and India. After leaving Colombo, Sig. Sorrentino intends to sail round Africa and through the Straits of Gibraltar back into the Mediterranean from where he started.—Trans-Ocean.

WOMAN'S COLLISION WITH A BOY

Identity of Lad Has Never Been Established

A boy, rushing from the pavement to cross the road near the Bank of England, collided with a young woman, who fell, and an omnibus ran over her leg, which was afterwards amputated.

Miss Kathleen Gladys Yeo, aged 23, of the Little Birches, Sidcup, Kent, sued the Eastern Telegraph Company and Cable and Wireless for damages for the injuries she received, and his Lordship was informed of the circumstances in which an *ex gratia* payment of £250 would be made to Miss Yeo.

Mr. Russell Vick, K.C., for Miss Yeo, said there was a serious difficulty in her way in establishing liability on the part of either of the defendant companies. That difficulty was to prove that, even if the boy was in their employment, he was acting "in the course of that employment." The only evidence was that the accident happened during the company's office hours. The time was about 4.50 p.m.

Every assistance had been given by the defendant companies, and now they had offered an entirely *ex gratia* payment of £250, which, of course, bore no relation to the injuries Miss Yeo had suffered. But, on his advice, she had accepted it, and he asked for an order to that effect. Arrangements had also been made as to costs.

"Cards on the Table"

Mr. Charles Doughty, K.C., said both sides had put "all their cards on the table," and the respective solicitors knew what evidence each could offer.

Cable and Wireless Co. had a large number of boys as messengers, but that company was not brought into the case until nearly a year after the accident, and it was then far too late to trace the movements of their boys on the day in question. The companies, therefore, took the strongest possible line that they could not be liable.

"But," continued Mr. Doughty, "I was approached by Mr. Vick with the request that the companies should do what they could in the matter on the basis of generosity. We have made a purely *ex gratia* payment, with repudiation of liability."

Lord Hewart—It seems to be a very proper settlement; indeed, the defendant companies have behaved very generously. I will make the necessary order.

Weather, Time and Tide

Sunday, August 15, 1937 (10th day of 7th moon)	SICCAWEI				GUTZLAFF	
	Aug. 13		Aug. 14		Aug. 14	
	16.00	21.00	4.00	9.00	9.00	14.00
Barometer inches	29.76	29.77	29.71	29.68	29.58	29.49
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.05	—0.05	—0.10	—0.13	—0.24	—0.28
at 32 F. (,, ,, 12 hrs.)	—0.05	—0.04	—0.05	—0.09	—	—
Wind (direction)	NE	NE	NE	NNE	NNE	NNE
,, (miles per hour)	19.3	14.3	22.4	23.7	7 force	9 force
Temperature (Fahr.)	83.°8	80.°4	75.°9	80.°1	77.°0	77.°0
Humidity	80	89	87	88	—	—
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	7	10	10	10	10	10
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	0.25	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report August 13	Mean 1937	24 hours variation	Previous average same period (64 years)
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.79	—0.05	29.71
Temp. Min. 76.°6 Max. 90.°5	83.°6	+0.°1	81.°3
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	24.20	—	29.70

Date	15/8	16/8	17/8	18/8	19/8	20/8	21/8	22/8	23/8
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.19	5.19	5.20	5.21	5.21	5.22	5.22	5.23	5.24
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.38	18.37	18.36	18.35	18.34	18.33	18.32	18.31	18.30
Moon rises at Shanghai	13.43	14.34	15.21	16.05	16.46	17.24	17.59	18.35	19.09
Moon sets at Shanghai	0.00	0.27	0.57	1.51	2.46	3.44	4.43	5.43	6.45
Flood makes Shanghai	16.04	17.20	6.39	7.40	8.29	9.10	9.50	10.25	11.10
Ebb, makes Shanghai	9.23	10.37	12.39	13.28	14.11	14.48	14.49	16.05	16.43
H.W. at Woosung Bar	18.06	6.42	8.12	9.33	10.34	11.15	11.46	12.19	12.53

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7.00	6.00	7.00	Lv.	Shanghai	Ar.	12.05	17.30
•	•	•	Lv.	Nanking*	Lv.	•	•
	10.00	11.00	Lv.	Kiukiang	Lv.	8.20	
10.55	11.05	12.05	Ar.	Hankow	Lv.	7.00	13.35
	(Loening)	(Loening)				(Loening)	
11.20	12.00	7.30	Lv.	Hankow	Ar.	15.40	13.10
		9.10	Lv.	Shasi	Lv.	14.15	
12.35	14.20	10.10	Lv.	Ichang	Lv.	13.15	12.00
	16.35	12.30	Lv.	Wanhsien	Lv.	10.55	
14.35	18.15	14.10	Ar.	Chungking	Lv.	9.00	9.55
	(Stinson)	(Stinson)				(Stinson)	
15.00	14.30	14.30	Lv.	Chungking	Ar.	14.00	9.30
16.15	16.30	16.30	Ar.	Chengtu	Lv.	12.00	8.15

CHUNGKING-KWEIYANG LINE

South bound: Tue. Sat. (Ford)			North bound: Tue. Sat. (Ford)
12.00	Lv.	Chungking Ar.	16.00
13.45	Ar.	Kweiyang Lv.	14.15

SHANGHAI-PEIPING LINE

North bound: Express Wed. Sat. (Douglas)	M. Tu. Thr. Fri. Sun. (Stinson)	Read Down		Read Up	South bound: M. Tu. Thr. Fri. Sun. (Stinson)	Express Wed. Sat. (Douglas)
6.15	6.30	Lv.	Shanghai	Ar.	14.45	17.10
•		Lv.	*Nanking	Lv.		•
	9.30	Lv.	Haichow	Lv.	12.00	
9.00	11.05	Lv.	Tsingtao	Lv.	10.25	14.45
10.50	14.05	Lv.	Tientsin	Lv.	7.25	12.40
11.25	14.45	Ar.	Peiping	Lv.	6.30	12.00

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South bound: Tues., Sat., (Sikorsky) Thursday (Dolphin)			North bound: Wed., Sun., (Sikorsky) Friday (Dolphin)
6.30	Lv.	Shanghai Ar.	15.45
8.45	Lv.	Wenchow Lv.	13.50
10.25	Lv.	Foochow Lv.	12.10
11.55	Lv.	Amoy Lv.	10.40
13.15	Lv.	Swatow Lv.	9.20
15.05	Lv.	Hongkong Lv.	7.30
15.45	Ar.	Canton Lv.	6.30

*On account of the aerodrome being under construction no stop will be made at Nanking for the time being

For details please apply to

CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION CORP.
HEAD OFFICE: 3rd floor, Post Office Building corner of N. Szechuen and N. Soochow Road, Shanghai. Tel. 40040 (5 lines)
BOOKING OFFICE: 57 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Tel. 12955
Open until 8 p.m. After 8 p.m. Telephone 16419

Vessels Arriving

Due To-day from

Genoa.—ss. Victoria.
Trieste.—ss. Riv.
Port Said.—ss. Castlemoor, ss. Scheer.
Hongkong.—ss. Tsinan.
River ports.—ss. Kutwo, ss. Paowo.
Ningpo.—ss. Hsin Peking, ss. Hsin Ningshao.

Due at Future Dates

The first date after the ship's name is the date on which she left the port under which she is listed. The last date, that on which she is due in Shanghai.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From LONDON

Rawalpindi	16/7	22/8
Somali	24/7	5/9
Corfu	30/7	5/9
Naldera	13/8	19/9

From LIVERPOOL

Antenor	10/7	17/8
Menelaus	17/7	27/8
Ajax	24/7	31/8
Eurybates	31/7	11/9
Hector	7/8	14/9
Perseus	14/8	24/9

From GLASGOW

Antenor	3/7	17/8
Ajax	17/7	31/8
Menestheus	14/8	30/9

From COPENHAGEN

India	3/7	4/9

From GOTHENBURG

Deini	—	20/8

From OSLO

Delhi	28/6	20/8
Tourcoing	—	11/9

From GDYNIA

Teucer	26/6	17/8
Cyclops	14/7	3/9
Protesilaus	11/8	1/10

From ANTWERP

Oder	31/7	31/8

From BREMEN

Oder	21/7	31/8

From HAMBURG

Scharnhorst	7/3	11/9

From MARSEILLES

Sphinx	23/7	24/8
D'Artagnan	5/8	5/9

From GENOA

Victoria	22/7	15/8

From TRIESTE

Riv	30/6	15/8
Cortellazzo	29/6	18/8
C. Verde	6/8	29/8
Volpi	21/7	5/9

From VENICE

Arabia	29/7	19/9

From PORT SAID

Castlemoor	30/6	15/8
Scheer	11/6	15/8
Sauerland	19/6	20/8
Oder	8/8	31/8

From MASSOWAH

Riv	16/7	15/8
Volpi	4/8	5/9

From KARACHI

Cortellazzo	25/7	18/8

From CALCUTTA

Victoria	4/8	15/8
Cortellazzo	3/8	18/8
Shirala	1/8	23/8
Tilawa	13/8	6/9

From MELBOURNE

Nankin	4/8	9/9

From SOURABAIA

Tjisadane	6/8	21/8
Tjisaroea	2/8	21/8

From COLOMBO

Victoria	4/8	15/8
Cortellazzo	3/8	18/8

From SINGAPORE

Castlemoor	25/7	15/8
Victoria	8/8	15/8
Riv	7/8	15/8
Cortellazzo	10/8	18/8

From MANILA

Emp. Asia	15/8	19/8

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Maron	27/6	17/8
Birmingham City	—	23/8
Foylebank	6/7	24/8
Potter	—	24/8
Pres. Pierce	8/7	24/8
Gertrude Maersk	7/7	27/8
P. Van Buren	22/7	7/9
Phemius	27/7	13/9
Chastine Maersk	24/7	15/9
P. Garfield	5/8	21/9

From NEW YORK

Chinese Prince	—	24/9
Peter Maersk	10/8	25/9

From VANCOUVER

Emp. Canada	7/8	24/8

From SEATTLE

P. McKinley	31/7	17/8
Ixion	27/7	29/8

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN

Dairen M.	—	16/8
Hoten M.	—	19/8

From TIENTSIN

Hoihow	—	16/8
Chekiang	—	17/8

From HONGKONG

Tsinan	—	15/8
Hunan	—	16/8
Hupeh	—	18/8
Kiungchow	—	18/8
Soochow	—	19/8
Kwangchow	—	19/8

From CANTON

Norviken	—	16/8

From CANTON

Tingsang	—	17/8

From YANGTZE PORTS

Kutwo	—	15/8
Paowo	—	15/8
Tuckwo	—	16/8
Whangpu	—	16/8
Wulin	—	16/8
Siangwo	—	17/8
Wuchang	—	17/8

From NINGPO

H. Peking	14/8	15/8
H. Ningshao	14/8	15/8
H. Kiangteen	16/8	17/8
Ningshin	16/8	17/8

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Berthed	Consigness
Kulmerland	Tsingtao	13-14 B	H-A Linie
Chang On	Chinwangtao	KMAW	K M A

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Destination	Despatcher
Tongking	Dan	Japan	E. Asiatic
Okinawa M.	Jap		

Vessels in Harbour

Arrived	Name	Tons	Flag	Berthed
June 4	Chialing M.	198	Jap	JNB
June 22	Kiangyu	1494	Chi	PP
July 4	Tsangwoo	1049	Chi	PP
July 4	Fuyang	532	Chi	SPCD
July 6	S. V. de Paul	770	Br	YTPD
July 11	China Pioneer	2344	Br	Int. DW
July 14	Tungwo	961	Br	BJ
July 17	Yunyang M.	596	Jap	JNB
July 18	Wusueh	1731	Br	YTPDW
July 19	Haven	1791	Chi	PP
July 22	Louise Moller	2337	Br	MEW
July 22	Fouling M.	329	Jap	BJ
July 22	Haean	869	Chi	KNDB 3-4
July 24	Pacific	727	Dan	YTPDW
July 28	Chunghsing	1471	Chi	KNDB 5-6
July 29	Wooling M.	715	Jap	JNB
July 30	Fuhwo	500	Br	YTPD
July 31	Hai Chen	2060	Chi	KLYW
Aug. 6	Hsin Huaan	1115	Chi	TTCW
Aug. 6	Tangyang M.	1639	Jap	JNB
Aug. 6	Changyang M.	568	Jap	JNB
Aug. 7	Nanyang M.	496	Jap	JNB
Aug. 7	Iyang M.	515	Jap	JNB
Aug. 8	Pacific Trader	3955	Br	PWW
Aug. 8	Leesang	972	Br	ONW
Aug. 9	Yuenking M.	496	Jap	NKKW
Aug. 9	Siangyang M.	1934	Jap	NKKW
Aug. 9	Sulyang M.	2417	Jap	NKKW
Aug. 9	Loyang M.	2692	Jap	NKKW
Aug. 9	Fengyang M.	2803	Jap	NKKW
Aug. 9	Roseville	2507	Nor	DWE
Aug. 9	Hsinyang M.	1313	Jap	JNB
Aug. 9	Shinai	1451	Br	WSW
Aug. 9	Redgate	2598	Br	11-12 B US
Aug. 9	Rosalie Moller	2457	Br	LS
Aug. 10	Chang Teh	1600	Chi	28-29 B
Aug. 11	Silverteak	3693	Br	HWP
Aug. 11	Dah Sun	1668	Chi	28-29 B
Aug. 11	Triton	4045	Nor	CMCW
Aug. 11	Foradric	2122	Br	26-27 B
Aug. 11	Promise	727	Nor	22-23 B
Aug. 12	Sungshan M.	1503	Jap	NKKW
Aug. 12	Bennevis	3205	Br	CMEW
Aug. 12	Kingyuan	1546	Br	CNCW
Aug. 12	Tasmania	2684	Nor	WW
Aug. 12	H. Tseangtah	530	Br	NTSTSW
Aug. 12	Kagu M.	3688	Jap	14-15 B
Aug. 12	Fooshing	1423	Br	HW
Aug. 12	Prosper	1377	Nor	YKDW
Aug. 12	Shinfu	892	Br	CNWP
Aug. 12	Chengta	1089	Chi	TTCW
Aug. 13	Burdwan	2879	Br	PWW
Aug. 13	Stenor	3831	Br	HWP
Aug. 13	Tasman	3162	Net	HWP
Aug. 13	Daviken	1178	Nor	HW
Aug. 13	Hweikeng	936	Chi	30-30a B
Aug. 13	Gogovale	2913	Br	KMAW

Vessels Leaving

NORTH CHINA COAST

SHENGKING Aug. 18. TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—from French Bund on Wednesday, 18th, at 9 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 18-8

Vessels Leaving

NORTH CHINA COAST

HUPEH Aug. 19. TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN. — From French Bund on Thursday, 19th, at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 19-8

SOUTH CHINA COAST

HSIN PEKING Aug. 16. NINGPO.—From French Bund on Monday, 16th, at 4 p.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 16-8

TJIKEMBANG Aug. 17. AMOY, HONGKONG, MUNTOK, BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SEMARANG and SOERABAIA.—The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjikembang sails from Shanghai (Custom Lower Buoys No. 9-10) on Tuesday, August 17th, taking cargo to Java and transhipment in Java. Excellent passenger accommodation. Through tickets issued to European, Australian and African Ports. For particulars apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. 16247 (4 Lines). 16-8

HOIHOW Aug. 18. SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—leaves on Wednesday, 18th, at 8 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020, (French Bund). 17-8

HUNAN Aug. 18. SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—From French Bund on Wednesday, 18th, at 8 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 17-8

SHANTUNG Aug. 19. HONGKONG and CANTON.—leaves on Thursday 19th at 9 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020. (French Bund). 19-8

TSINAN Aug. 19. AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—From French Bund on Thursday, 19th, at daylight. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020, (French Bund). 18-8

JAPAN

GNEISENAU Aug. 16. YOKOHAMA and KOBE.—N.D.L. Express liner Gneisenau will sail for Japan on Monday, August 16th, at 1 p.m., from Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. Embarkation: 12 noon. Agents: Melchers & Co., 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 16-8

NAGASAKI M., Aug. 17. NAGASAKI and KOBE. — The N.Y.K. Express liner s.s. Nagasaki Maru sail on Tuesday, August 17th, at 9 a.m., from Wayside Wharf. (N.Y.K. Office, 31 The Bund. Tel. 12842). 16-8

STRAITS AND EUROPE

TAI SHAN Aug. 15. TRIPOLI, CASABLANCA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and OSLO via PORT SAID.—The Wilhelmsen Lines m.v. Tai Shan will be despatched from Shanghai on or about August 15th, for the above-mentioned ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Continental, Scandinavian and Baltic ports. Optional cargo for United Kingdom accepted. For freight or passage please apply to O. Thoresen & Co., 110 Szechuen Road. Tel. No. 11881. 15-8

GLENIFFER Aug. 17. CASABLANCA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and ANTWERP via HONGKONG and USUAL PORTS.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Agents, Glen Line Ltd. Tel. 15290. 17-8

RAJPUTANA Aug. 17. MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR and LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, PORT SAID and MALTA.—Last tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, August 17, Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co., No. 27 The Bund. Tel. 11428. 17-8

ARAMIS Aug. 21. MARSEILLES via HONGKONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ and PORT SAID.—Messageries Maritimes, 9 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. 82034. 21-8

PATROCLUS Aug. 22. MARSEILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and GLASGOW. (via Aden).—Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Blue Funnel Line. (Tel. 82020). 22-8

GNEISENAU Aug. 27. GENOA, SOUTHAMPTON, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN and HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, BELAWAN, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.—The N.D.L. Gneisenau, Captain R. Preiss, will be despatched from Shanghai on August 27, 1937. For freight and passage apply to Melchers & Co., General Agents, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. No. 15566. 27-8

NAGARA Aug. 28. TRIPOLI, ALGIERS, ORAN, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, OSLO and GOTHENBURG.—The Swedish East Asiatic Co. Ltd.'s m.s. Nagara will leave Shanghai on or about August 28, for the above mentioned ports. Through Bills of Lading to all Scandinavian and Baltic ports. Cargo for U.K. ports accepted on optional Bills of Lading. For freight and passage, please apply to The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd., 170 Kiangse Road, Hamilton House. Tel. 11330. 28-8

AMERICA

TATSUTA M., Aug. 15. SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES via JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU.—The N.Y.K. m.v. Tatsuta Maru sails on Sunday, August 15th, at 10 a.m., from Wayside Wharf. For Freight or Passage apply to N.Y.K., 31 The Bund. (Tel. 12842). 15-8

MARCHEN MAERSK Aug. 16. LOS ANGELES and via PANAMA to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH and NORFOLK.—For Freight and Passage apply to Melchers & Co., Agents, Maersk Line, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. No. 15566. 16-8

KIYOKAWA M., Aug. 17. NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE via LOS

INWARD FOREIGN MAILS
From Europe by Suez....Victoria, left Genoa July 22, due Shai Aug. 15
From U.S.A.....Pres. McKinley, left Seattle July 31, due Shanghai Aug. 17
OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS
For Europe by Suez...Rajputana, closes at 12 on Aug. 17, due London Aug. 18
For U.S.A.....Pres. Taft, closes on Aug. 15, due S. Francisco Aug. 31
For mails by Siberia and by air see page 8

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Tsz-ling-se-pao-yu-han-kung-sze — SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1937 — 字林西報有限公司

TO-DAY'S ENTERTAINMENTS

			Tel.
Auditorium: Hai-Alai, closed		Hongkew: Closed	
Canidrome: Greyhound Racing, 8.30		Lafayette: The Bohemian Girl	81200
Capitol: Closed		Metropol: Thunder in the City	93322
Cathay: Closed for Redecoration	73757	Nanking: I Promise to Pay	84133
D. D's Night Club: Entertainment	71609	Rialto: Last of Mrs. Cheyney	94110
Del Monte: Entertainment	20825	Willies: Closed	43982
Grand: The Singing Marine	32223		

600 Persons Killed in Air Raids on Shanghai

CHINESE BOMBS DROPPED IN FOREIGN AREAS

Nanking Road Corner and Great World Turned Into Shambles by Missiles of Death

HUNDREDS ARE RUSHED TO HOSPITALS

Foreign Hotels and Chinese Amusement Resort Hit When Attack on Japanese Flagship Fails

MODERN aerial warfare with all its terrors descended on Shanghai yesterday when the Chinese, for the first time, used aeroplanes to bomb the Japanese cruiser Idzumo and Japanese positions. All day Chinese aeroplanes swooped over Shanghai and were chased away by Japanese anti-aircraft guns, but the day's great tragedy occurred about 4.30 when two bombs were dropped in the Settlement and two in the French Concession and approximately 600 persons, mostly Chinese, were killed, and 1,000 wounded.

Two bombs fell in Nanking Road on the Palace Hotel and the Cathay Hotel and this most popular Shanghai's corner was converted into a veritable shambles, the road being littered with dead and dying. Two more were dropped on the Great World, the amusement resort in Avenue Edward VII, and here the French police estimated the casualties at 445 killed and 828 wounded.

Among the foreigners killed in the bombing were: Mr. A. A. Williams, accountant of the "North-China Daily News," who was killed within a few seconds of his leaving the office: Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the "Chinese Recorder," who was killed as he stepped from his car outside the Nanking Theatre: Mr. J. Karkatsky, of Clarke's Detective Agency, killed in Nanking Road: Prof. Robert Reischauer, cruise party leader staying at the Palace Hotel and Dr. R. C. Robertson, of the Lester Institute of Medical Research, killed on the Settlement side of the Avenue Edward VII-Yu Ya-ching Road intersection. Dr. Robertson's identification was not possible until an early hour this morning. In addition Mr. A. Esrin of the Shanghai Municipal Council was found among the dead at the same place. At St. Marie's Hospital and not expected to survive are M. Danieck and Mr. Basanoff, of the French Electric Light Co., who were grievously wounded by fragments of bombs. Three Chinese police constables of the French Concession were killed while on duty.

The Nanking Road tragedy occurred at 4.27—as recorded by the Cathay Hotel clock stopped by the explosion—when after a day of air dashes, a little bombing and much anti-aircraft fire, ten Chinese aeroplanes appeared in cloudy sky heading down-river. Immediately the Idzumo let loose her anti-aircraft guns and rings of smoke dotted the progress of the air fleet as shrapnel burst. Six of the machines vanished in the clouds but from one of the four monoplanes making up the rear four aerial torpedoes were seen to drop as the planes passed over the Bund far from their apparent objective. Two fell in the Whangpoo creating a tidal wave which swept far into the Bund. Two others fell in Nanking Road.

A bomb curved through the air, struck the Palace Hotel a glancing blow and dealt carnage indescribable. A scene of dreadful death was uncovered as the high explosive fumes slowly lifted. Flames from a blazing car played over distorted bodies. In shapeless heaps where they had been huddling in shelter bodies in coolie cloth turning scarlet lay piled up in the entrances to the main doorways and arcades of the Palace and Cathay Hotels. Heads, legs, arms lay far from smashed masses of flesh. For the full long stretch of both buildings, pavements and roadway were littered with objects of hideous death. Across the tram-line was the body of a tall European, his suit of white flannel unmarked so cleanly had his head been separated from body. Dead in his tracks as he had been directing the corner traffic lay the corpse of a Chinese policeman with shrapnel through his head. A disembowelled child was nearby.

Stupefaction

Smashed masonry swayed, broke loose and crashed upon pavements thick with glass from shattered windows and plate-glass doors. In the doorways and windows of the big hotels people gazed forth dumbly, shocked to the very core of their beings at the instantaneous annihilation. All had seen death before but not in such a form. For a little time there was the utter stillness of stupefaction: then people rushed out on errands of mercy. Two Russians led the rescue work, dragging into the Palace Hotel a man whose left leg had been blown off. The wounded had been stunned as well with the intensity of the concussion. As they awoke and became aware of their mutilations they cried piteously for aid. Helpers there were in plenty before the police and volunteers rushed to the scene. Men filled their cars and drove their pitiful loads to hospital, often uselessly for the bodies of so many had been cut through with flying chunks of metal.

There was no discrimination: Chinese and foreigners were picked up as they gave some twitch of life. Men, and women too, were quickly covered with blood as they got on with their gruesome job. A pretty girl in green—she looked an American—lay bathed in blood as she was carried on the crossed arms of two men. A Japanese girl, well dressed in European style, stepped among the wounded and directed the rescuers of the badly injured. When the ambulances came the snow white dress of a Japanese nurse soon became as scarlet as the badge on her arm. The stricken were found far inside the Cathay Hotel arcade, blown there by the great concussion which had smashed to fragments the windows of even the farthermost interior shops.

The bombs dropped by the Chinese planes in Nanking Road killed about 150 people and injured a large number, many of whom died later.

(Continued on page 11)

Japanese Navy Asked to Move Their Flagship

Council Seeking to Have It Removed Elsewhere

BRITISH DEMARCHE TO FIGHTING PARTIES

Following yesterday's bombing, which was apparently aimed at the Japanese flagship Idzumo, it is understood that the Shanghai Municipal Council is making the most earnest representations to the Japanese authorities for the removal of the Idzumo from her position near the Japanese Consulate-General.

The Settlement Commissioner of Police early last night issued the following warning regarding lights during possible further air-raids:—

In the event of air raids all residents are requested to extinguish extra and unnecessary lights and to keep away from doors, windows and outer walls.

All radio stations, newspapers and cinemas are giving out this message.

As a result of the day's events and the official warning, Shanghai after dinner was in semi-darkness and the streets practically deserted, contrasting with the crowded scenes of the daytime and the previous night when thousands of refugees camped out on The Bund and in the shelter of the buildings.

London, Aug. 14.

A fresh demarche was made by the British representatives at Tokyo and Nanking to-day, requesting them to refrain from using the International Settlement in Shanghai as a scene of military operations.

The Government is watching developments in the Sino-Japanese conflict very closely, authorized quarters reveal. The British military and naval authorities in China have instructions to use every means at their disposal to ensure the safety of British nationals in the danger zone.—Havas.

SOVIET FLIERS ARE DELAYED

Heavy Head Winds Hold Back Plane Beyond Pole

New York, Aug. 13.

Terrific head-winds beyond the North Pole have delayed the Soviet trans-Polar fliers four hours and they are now not expected to arrive in Fairbanks, Alaska until 1 p.m. B.S.T. to-morrow.—Reuter.

Col. Gromov's Prediction

London, Aug. 13.

Col. Mikhail Gromov, the leader of the Soviet trans-Polar non-stop flight in July prophesied in London to-night that within two years a regular service would be established between Moscow and San Francisco or New York. He declared that the distance would be covered in only 24 hours irrespective of weather conditions.—Reuter.

FRENCH DECLARE CURFEW

Curfew will be enforced in the French Concession as from to-day. All residents are to remain indoors between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. Those who being on duty, would have to move in the streets of the French Concession, between the hours mentioned above, may obtain a pass upon application to the Central Police Station, Route Stanislas Chevalier.

Britain Makes Demarches For Local Fighting

Representations Against City as War Zone

BOTH SIDES NOTIFIED

London Press Condemns Japanese Action

London, Aug. 14.

The British Ambassadors at Nanking and Tokyo to-day were instructed to make representations to the Chinese and Japanese governments, expressing the British Government's opposition to the conversion of Shanghai into a theatre of war.

An official announcement regarding the representations being made added that a decision as to evacuation of British subjects from Shanghai was being left to the discretion of the British naval commander on the scene.—United Press.

London, Aug. 14.

Possibly there are still some Japanese who believe that another portion of China may be removed without resistance, the "Manchester Guardian" says to-day, but the situation does not admit theoretical discussion.

"There is no question of right or wrong," the newspaper declares, "and no vexed interpretation of treaties. Japan, having swallowed, but only half-digested, Manchuria, is now hungry for North China. It is as simple as that.

"One cannot argue with divine inspiration. The only considerations are: 'How can Japan be stopped?' Japan apparently has no intention of demanding anything that can reasonably be accepted.

"Decision by the powers is difficult. Russia is unlikely to act, except in collaboration with Great Britain and the United States. The right time for them to act is now, when there is still a chance that a strongly-worded declaration and a combined offer of mediation might influence Japan.

"She despises the forces of law and order, and still respects and understands the strength of her three great rivals, especially when compared with her own economic weakness."

Powers Co-operating

The press yesterday gave prominence to the fighting in Shanghai under treble column streamers and devoted the principal editorials to the subject stressing the international aspect of the drama.

It would be easy to over-emphasize the gravity of the international dangers involved, says the "Daily Telegraph." The British and American governments, however, are co-operating with other governments which have Far Eastern interests in an effort to mitigate the course of hostilities.

"It appears that Japan's forward policy is being forced on her by the men in the field and their powerful patriotic backers at home," the newspaper adds.

The well-wishers of Japan as well as the friends of China, it continues, must hope that the responsible elements in Tokyo will yet regain control and that terms acceptable to General Chiang Kai-shek, who has to cope with his own war party, will be offered before the conflagration is extended still further.

A clash such as this, says the "Morning Post," has an awkward way of developing. It is difficult to suppose that either side is indifferent to the injuries which might be inflicted on others than themselves or that either party is unmindful that those interests will refuse to be ignored.—Reuter.

Washington Discussion

Washington, Aug. 13.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Hiroshi Saito, Japanese Ambassador here, to-day discussed Sino-Japanese developments in a conversation which Mr. Hull described as an ordinary exchange on "acute conditions" in the Far East.

There was no special discussion on the grave situation at the International Settlement in Shanghai, the Foreign Secretary added.

Replying to a question whether the United States, Great Britain and France would ask that the Settlement should not be used as a base of operations by the disputing countries, Mr. Hull said he knew nothing new.—Reuter.

No U.S. Troops Coming

Washington, Aug. 14.

In anticipation of the possible necessity of evacuating the 4,000 American citizens resident in Shanghai, the authorities have instructed Admiral Yarnell of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet to proceed with evacuation if he deems it advisable. The Admiral has replied that the fleet could remove all Americans from the danger zone without any difficulty.

After a call from the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hirosi Saito, yesterday, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, stated for the press that the Shanghai situation was serious but the United States did not contemplate sending troops there from the Philippines.—Havas.

Soviets Taking No Part

Moscow, Aug. 14.

Reports from Japanese and German sources that the Soviets are alleged to be taking some part in the military operations in China by sending military advisers are malicious inventions, according to the official Soviet agency. They do not require any comments, the agency adds.—Reuter.

(Continued on page 11)

WHEN AEROPLANE BOMBS FELL ON NANKING ROAD

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Scenes in Nanking Road between the Palace Hotel and the Cathay Hotel when bombs from Chinese aeroplanes yesterday afternoon dropped on the two buildings and more than 100 persons were killed in the roadway and many more injured.

SHANGHAI'S MOURNING

By The Editor

The ghastly first act in the tragedy of Shanghai's embroilment in the Sino-Japanese war unfolded itself yesterday to the horror-stricken population of this City—at once the audience and the victims of the drama. Feelings of the deepest resentment and dismay have been aroused by this latest proof that aerial warfare cannot be controlled even to the point of sparing the citizens of an international enclave for whose safety both principals share an international responsibility.

At so poignant a moment, examination of the causes of this horrible slaughter of peaceful civilians is a pitifully arid occupation. It ministers only to an outraged sense of helplessness and has no practical value for the present. Shanghai learnt part of the lesson in 1932. Application of it has been in default and its revival in a more terrible form is the consequence.

Nor is there satisfaction in pointing to the apparent failure of the foreign governments to perceive the dangers which were plainly hovering over Shanghai during the last fortnight. Now there is little doubt that the full gravity of the situation is known all over the world. That gives some hope that measures will not be wanting to bring both principals to a realization of the importance, in their own interests, of transferring their military operations, if need for such still continues.

This journal whose offices have been and are in the centre of the fearful holocaust of yesterday afternoon, hopes that expression of the deepest sympathy with the relatives of the killed and wounded—foreigners and Chinese—will not seem to be too empty a gesture.

The vital duty is to urge upon all authorities who can in any way bring their influence to bear on the Chinese and Japanese Governments so that instant steps may be taken to avert a further extension of this wicked—and, it seems to helpless beholders, wanton—crime against civilization.

In so far as strategic or tactical considerations expose this city to military punishment, they should be gravely reviewed in the light of the larger issues of political expediency and common humanity.

The authorities, in their turn, have the right to ask that the community, staggering as it is under this heavy blow and desperately bewildered, should give them every confidence. The remarkable calmness with which the police and defence forces—professional and volunteer—have discharged their difficult duties in this sudden emergency should be an inspiration.

The tale is already soul-wracking, but Shanghai is exhorted, in the name of belief in the ultimate salvation of its citizenship, to display the courage and fortitude which are its traditional attributes.

LONDON STREETS MADE RIVERS

City Suburbs Suffer Heavy Rain Storm

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Aug. 14.

One of the heaviest rain storms in living memory descended on many suburbs of London to-day.

Within half an hour, the streets were turned into rivers, trams and busses were at a standstill and many railway arteries carrying City workers to their homes were paralysed.

Fire brigades were called out to deal with flooded basements while lightning struck in many places, including a large cross surmounting the church at Acton Vale, which crashed through the roof of the santuary.

Many workers from the City were compelled to wade to their homes, while bathers assisted marooned motorists.—Reuter.

DR. H. H. KUNG ARRIVES IN VIENNA

Vienna, Aug. 13.

The Chinese Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung, arrived here to-day from Berlin. He was proceed to Salzburg for the music festival there on Sunday.—United Press.

CUMBERLAND BOMBED AT WOOSUNG

Flagship Will Remain Outside for Time Being

H. M. S. Cumberland, flagship of the British China Fleet, was bombed by Chinese aeroplanes at Woosung yesterday evening on her way from Tsingtao to Shanghai.

The bombing occurred at about 5 p.m., and a number of missiles fell around her but she was not struck. As a result of this incident, the cruiser is not coming up-river but will lie outside.

Four platoons of bluejackes and marines will be taken off by H.M.S. Falmouth and will form a landing party, but details have not yet been officially announced.

50 INJURED IN CLASH IN INDIA

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Calcutta, Aug. 14.

Fifty persons were injured and 100 arrested in a clash here to-day when the police broke up a procession marching to the Town Hall in connection with the so-called Andaman's day, which is celebrated throughout India in sympathy with hunger-striking prisoners in penal islands.—Reuter.

Popular Local American Shot Through Heart

The Rev. Frank Rawlinson Victim of Bombardment

TRAGEDY NEAR NANKING THEATRE

The Rev. Frank Rawlinson was killed during yesterday afternoon's air raid when he stepped out of his car near the Nanking Theatre and fell, shot just above the heart. He died in his wife's arms. Dr. Rawlinson was driving in his car with his wife and daughter, and had just crossed over from Yu Ya Ching Road into Avenue Edward VII.

The Rev. Frank Rawlinson

He saw a huge crowd of people milling about in front and stopped his car just by the Nanking Theatre, when he alighted to find out what was happening. Mrs. Rawlinson saw him fall, and hurriedly got out of the car and went to his assistance. He lived for a moment or two, but was dead before they could drive him to a hospital.

Mrs. Rawlinson at first thought her husband had had a heart attack, but when she turned him over she found a bullet hole through the left part of the chest, just above the heart. Seeing that he was beyond human aid, she took the body in the car to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors.

Dr. Rawlinson was editor of the "Chinese Recorder." He celebrated his 66th birthday on January 9 last, and has been in China for 36 years. His wife and daughter were not injured.

JAPAN REJECTS SOVIET PROPOSAL

Counter-Proposal Made Over Tientsin Consulate Raid

Moscow, Aug. 14.

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, has rejected, as entirely unacceptable, the Soviet proposal that the raid on the Soviet Consulate in Tientsin be investigated in conjunction with foreign representatives.

Denying Japanese complicity, Mr. Hirota suggested a joint investigation by the Japanese and Soviet Consuls in Tientsin.—Reuter.

Welch Fusiliers Leave for Shanghai

Hongkong, Aug. 14.

The 2nd Battalion of the Welch Fusiliers left at seven this evening for Shanghai by the Blue Funnel ss. Maron. The battalion is 800 strong. The Ulster Rifles are standing by in readiness to proceed to Shanghai immediately, if required.—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS WARNED TO TAKE SHELTER

Many Consulates Issue Advice to Nationals

Measures to protect the lives and property of foreigners in Shanghai were taken yesterday by foreign consular officials. The American Community Committee met and devised plans for the evacuation of American citizens, should the situation develop so seriously that that move should be necessary. A proclamation was issued by the British Consul-General yesterday advising all British subjects living north of the Soochow Creek to move to the south of the creek, and all British subjects living in the eastern district to move their women and children into the area south of the creek without delay.

Similar instructions were issued by other consular officials last night. Many of these orders will be found on the front page of this morning's issue.

The American Community Committee met yesterday to consider measures for the possible evacuation of all American citizens from Shanghai, if the situation here grows any worse. In the course of the afternoon the Committee issued an appeal to all Americans who have not notified the American Consulate of their residences, or who have changed their residences recently, to call at the consulate or to telephone officials there. The consular offices will be open day and night.

The British Consul-general's announcement stated:—

In view of the increasingly dangerous situation in the Northern District the British Consul-General strongly recommends that all British subjects living in the more exposed parts of Hongkew should move to the south of the Soochow Creek, and all those in the Yangtszpoo area should at any rate evacuate all women and children without delay.

In a proclamation issued at 1.50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, stationed in Chinese waters, advised Chinese non-combatants to evacuate areas occupied by the Chinese forces and areas adjoining Chinese military establishments.

"Having received provocative attacks from the Chinese armed forces, the Third Fleet is hereby compelled to take measures regarded as necessary for self-defence," the proclamation read.

"Inhabitants in the areas occupied by the Chinese armed forces and in the vicinity of Chinese military establishments are hereby advised to evacuate to places outside of those mentioned above."

The Shanghai Municipal Council last night issued an appeal to doctors in Shanghai for assistance in the present emergency. The appeal stated:—

Will all doctors who are willing to undertake duties either civil or with the S.V.C. please communicate this morning (Sunday) with Major E. G. Gauntlett, Secretariat, Shanghai Municipal Building, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

LITTLE CHANGE IN POSITION OF TROOPS IN LINE

88th Division Repulsed in Small Attack

UNIVERSITY DOOMED

Chinese Protest Against Use of Settlement

The positions of the Chinese and Japanese troops who are facing each other in the northern and eastern districts of Shanghai was not appreciably changed last night, after a day and a night of rifle and machine-gun fire and steady bombardments by field pieces and trench mortars. A strong attack, launched by about one thousand men of the 88th Division on Japanese positions to the north of the Jukong Road, along the Woosung railway, was repulsed by the Japanese with considerable losses to the Chinese. But on other sectors of the front, the fighting was confined to exchanges of comparatively long-range bombardment and sniping, which took some toll of the forces engaged, but not enough to make any difference one way or the other in the general military situation.

The Japanese in the eastern district yesterday issued a statement which, in some circles, was interpreted as a sentence of doom on the University of Shanghai. The statement alleged that the university, long since evacuated by the faculty and the few students who remained there during the vacations, was being used by snipers as a point of vantage from which to harass the Japanese who were busy levelling the Japanese golf course opposite Point Island, for use as an aerodrome. Spasmodic fire was directed yesterday against the university campus, and it is believed that the Japanese, once relieved of the uncertainties caused by Chinese air raids, will attempt to clean out the buildings properly.

Full Statement

The statement issued by the Japanese commander was as follows:

"According to a reliable neutral source, quoted at length in a reputable neutral English-language daily, Chinese fired upon Japanese on Friday afternoon from the University.

"...A volley came from the big Shanghai College building near the links,' the neutral eye-witness was quoted as saying. 'There must have been about a dozen snipers there.'"

"This statement tallies with our observations and conclusively proves that the Chinese took advantage of the neutral status of a cultural institution. Moreover, it seems to us that they sought to shield themselves behind the American flag, inasmuch as the University is operated by an American mission.

In Self-Defence

"The Japanese Navy, as repeatedly announced before, is acting in self-defence and intends to protect foreign lives and property to the best of its ability.

"It will sedulously avoid destroying any peaceful institution or establishments, so long as these maintain their original character.

"However, it cannot guarantee the safety of such institutions when they are utilized by hostile forces.

"It is most regrettable that the Chinese forces should resort to the utilization of neutral property for their military activities against us.

"Under these circumstances, however, it is clear that any consequences arising from the misuse of cultural institutions by the Chinese should rest with the Chinese military command and not with us."

Chinese Protest

In spite of the Chinese bombing of the International Settlement and the slaughter involved, the Chinese yesterday lodged another protest with the Consular Body against the use of the International Settlement as a base of operations for the Japanese forces against the Chinese. The Consular Body were urgently requested to prevent the Japanese from using the Settlement for purposes of war against the Chinese. The mayor's note follows:—

"I have the honour to address you as follows: Whereas Japanese armed forces wantonly initiated the attack on our defence forces and invaded our territory here yesterday.

"And whereas our troops, determined to resist the alien invasion, have been compelled to adopt measures for self defence.

"I have the honour solemnly to declare to your honour and the consular representatives of other friendly powers, that in pursuance of the established policy of our Government, our troops will assume the responsibility of according adequate protection to all foreign life and property in areas under their control.

"I beg, however, to call your attention to one urgent matter namely, our military authorities hope and request that the Settlement authorities concerned shall immediately restrain the Japanese forces from making use of the Settlement as a base for military operations. Otherwise, in the event of our troops being compelled to take such self defence measures as may be deemed necessary for reducing the danger and harm caused by Japanese armed forces in so making use of the Settlement areas, the Chinese Government will not be responsible for whatever consequences that may result therefrom."

Martial Law

Martial law was declared in all cities between Shanghai and Nanking and Shanghai and Hangchow

(Continued on page 11)

JAPANESE ATTACKED ON BUND

Man Surrounded by Mob and Seriously Injured

CROWDS GROW WILD IN CHASE OF VICTIM

Set upon by a hooting, howling mob of refugees, workers and loafers, two Japanese were badly injured and maimed on The Bund at about 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When the police finally managed to drive the hordes back, one man lay on his back in the middle of the road, outside the Cathay Hotel, his face broken and bleeding, and his body bearing the marks of innumerable blows. The other was cornered in the alleyway beside the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The trouble started when eight Japanese civilians, wearing khaki caps and breeches, landed from a launch on the Kiukiang Road Jetty. They pushed their way through the crowd which started cheering and applauding in a jeering manner. The Japanese then made in the direction of the Yokohama Specie Bank, moving faster and faster until they broke into a run. The entire sequence of events which followed was witnessed by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" from the roof of this journal's building.

A young Chinese picked up a discarded shoe and flung it at the Japanese. Others followed suit. Six of the Japanese managed to pile into a waiting private 'bus and escaped. Another ran down the bank alleyway, and appeared at first to have made good his escape. He was pursued by a crowd.

Retreat Cut Off

The last man found his retreat practically cut off. He punched a man who tried to grapple with him, and ran as fast as he could in the direction of Peking Road. A huge brick, however, came sailing through the air, catching him full in the back, and felled him. He endeavoured to get to his feet, but the mob was on him.

From the roof of the "North-China" building men could be seen jumping in the air to land with both feet on the unfortunate man's body; others, with sticks and bricks that seemed to come from nowhere, belaboured him from head to foot. From the Ewo building came a Sikh police constable, but his efforts to get through were fruitless.

The mob continued to beat the man for at least two whole minutes before police and volunteer reinforcements arrived and dispersed the crowd. A wide circle was cleared, in the middle of which lay the Japanese. For three or four minutes he lay there, on his back, motionless. Then, a couple of minutes before the first of the overworked Fire Brigade ambulances arrived, he moved an arm, turned over on to his side, tried to get to his feet and then collapsed again.

He was taken to the General Hospital in a critical condition. Huge crowds continued to mill about the spot for over ten minutes, staring at the blood left in the roadway.

ITALIAN BARGAINS OVER ETHIOPIA

Paris Opinion of Outcome of Rapprochement Efforts

Paris, Aug. 14.

Anglo-French rapprochement with Italy will be established, according to an authoritative source, on the basis of recognition for the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, in return for Italy's withdrawal of her troops from the Balearics and from Spain and suppression of anti-French and anti-British propaganda among the Arabs.

The entente between Great Britain and France, it is observed in this connection, is proving more substantial than the Rome-Berlin Axis. As soon as conversations started toward Anglo-Italian rapprochement, H.M. Government demanded cessation of the anti-French campaigns in the Italian press; whereas Italy has so far refrained from the slightest action in regard to the present Anglo-German press dispute.

Recognition Up to League

Recognition of Ethiopia's conquest, it is noted, is not a matter for Britain and France to decide alone, but is up to the entire League of Nations. It would involve not only moral, but actual material advantages for Italy as the Ethiopian people are likely to continue their resistance to the Italian régime so long as recognition *de jure* of the conquest is not granted and ex-Emperor Haile Selassie continues to claim rights and enjoy the hospitality of Great Britain.

Signor Mussolini will yield to the conditions set by France and Britain, it is considered, as soon as Germany's ambitions toward the Danube become openly disquieting.—Havas.

U.S. SUGAR BILL PASSES SENATE

Uncertainty Felt Over the President's Attitude

Washington, Aug. 13.

The U.S. Senate to-day passed the hotly-debated compromise sugar bill and returned it to the House of Representatives for conference on differing House and Senate amendments.

Opposing the measure, Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, charged that the administration is with-holding 59,000 tons of American sugar from consumption for "trading purposes." The negotiation of trade treaties, he averred, is sacrificing American production and that trading would block the result expected from the large quota given the Philippines, which "they will undoubtedly not fill."

Senator Pepper emphasized the bill specifically provides that the unused Philippine quota is allotable to other nations except Cuba, and asserted that "no other nation in the world" would adopt a policy restricting domestic production to a point below consumption.

It is still uncertain whether President Roosevelt will veto the measure, which provides for an excise tax of 50 cts. per 100 lb.—United Press.

4,000 REFUGEES TAKEN CARE OF

Three Emergency Hospitals Established

About 4,000 refugees, who hurriedly escaped from Chapei and Hongkew areas, were given shelter by the Red Swastika Society yesterday, according to information from the organization.

A large number of these refugees were rescued from the north side of Markham Bridge. Those who crossed the river and did the rescue work on Friday included Mr. Li Tse-kai, director of the relief department, Mr. Li Loh-tien and Mr. T. K. Ho of the S.M.C.

The majority of these refugees were distributed to various camps, while those who have relatives or friends south side of the Creek, dispersed.

In addition to the relief work, two hospitals were established by the Society to care for the wounded. Dr. Oong Tse-lung, president of the Tung Chi University and also the Civic Centre Hospital together with a group of doctors and also 66 nurses are working in the provisional hospital at 1059 Gordon Road. It has 400 beds.

A Red Cross Hospital

In co-operation with the Chinese Red Cross Hospital, the First Group Citizens Emergency Auxiliaries opened a Red Cross Hospital in Rue de Consulate yesterday. It has 350 beds, with 80 nurses and a staff of ten doctors. A group of wounded persons suffering from shrapnel wounds were admitted.

Mr. K. L. Woo, treasurer of the Auxiliaries together with Mr. Yao contributed half of the $40,000 needed for the support of the institution. The remaining $20,000 are being collected by a committee including Miss Lee Ya-ching, Chinese aviatrix, Mrs. Averial Tong, Mr. K. L. Woo and Mr. Kennson Gee. The drive for funds will be under the patronage of Mme. O. K. Yui.

The Auxiliaries were formally inaugurated on Friday night with Mr. Percy Chen as president, Miss Lee Ya-ching, vice-president, Mr. K. L. Woo, treasurer and Messrs. Eddy Leong and Sun, secretaries.

BANKS IN NANKING REMAIN OPEN

Populace Calm: Developments in Shanghai Watched

Nanking, Aug. 14.

All the banks in Nanking remained open to-day as the result of a decision by the local Bankers' Association not to follow the example of the banks in Shanghai. The decision was taken on the ground that closing the banks might cause undue alarm to the populace and that the closing of the Shanghai banks was due mainly to the desire of the Government to control speculation in foreign exchange, a condition which did not exist in the capital.

Martial law has been enforced in all cities and towns on points on the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow railways. The Nanking populace is calm at present, although the developments of the Shanghai fighting are being anxiously watched.

The independent newspaper, "Hua Pao, says that "Victory in Shanghai means safety of Nanking."—Reuter.

LEAGUE TO REPORT ON PALESTINE

Mandates Commission Will Remain Non-Committal

Geneva, Aug. 14.

Faced with the declaration of the British Government that its mandate over Palestine was no longer executable and that the British people no longer desired to send troops to the Holy Land to enforce the decisions of the British administration, the League of Nations' Commission on Mandates agreed yesterday that the mandate would continue operative until a better solution were found.

No judgment was passed on the Royal Commission's partition scheme nor on any other scheme presented, but the Committee will spend the first few days of next week drafting a report on its findings to submit to the League Council in September. The report will outline in purely objective fashion the advantages and disadvantages in various proposals, without recommending or condemning any.

British View Restated

Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, British Colonial Secretary, attended the afternoon session of the Mandates Committee yesterday, outlining the British point of view, and was to leave Geneva last night with Mr. John Hathorn Hall, chief secretary to the British Government in Palestine.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore said the maintenance of the mandate would be impossible without a change in the immigration policy. The capacity for absorption of the proposed separate Jewish state would be limitless and, though Palestine was not a breeding range like Australia, some refuge had to be maintained for the Jews driven out of other countries.

M. Orths, chairman of the Commission, closed the meeting with the remark that the mandate would continue in effect until some more definite solution of the problem could be found.—Havas.

MR. PAUL V. McNUTT NOT RETURNING

Indiana University Post Seen Unlikely

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 13.

Authoritative sources to-day termed "pure invention" the report that Mr. Paul V. McNutt, American High Commissioner for the Philippines, would return to Indiana this summer.

The report presumably arose in connection with speculation regarding the election of a president for Indiana University. The trustees of the institution, however, are considered staunch Republicans who would give no consideration to the election of Mr. McNutt, former Democratic Governor of Indiana.—United Press.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

CHINA'S AIR FORCE DROPS ITS FIRST BOMBS

Roaring over the Settlement just after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a flight of three Chinese planes dropped three bombs in an attempt to hit the Japanese flagship, Idzumo, tied up by the Japanese Consulate-General. All three were wide of the mark, as the above photo, taken from the roof of the "North-China Daily News" building shows. The three bursts can be seen, the one on the right being half cut off in the picture by the building.

ACCIDENTS DURING LAST MONTH

Many Injured in Industrial Mishaps Here

WORKERS ELECTROCUTED DURING REPAIRS

Industrial accidents reported to the Shanghai Municipal Council in July numbered 274. Of these five were fatal. Twenty-seven women were injured. The causes of 250 accidents are known with sufficient accuracy and 128 have been the subject of detailed investigation and instruction in prevention.

Classified by causes, 92 accidents were associated with machinery operated by power, but none were fatal. There were eight, two fatal, caused through electricity, 48 persons, one fatally, were struck by falling bodies, and 29 persons fell, two with fatal consequences.

By industries, 64 persons employed in the machinery and metal products trades were injured, one fatally; 17 received injuries in the course of building construction; 11 accidents, one fatal, took place in public utility enterprises; 10, one fatal, in the chemical industry, and 26, none fatal, in textile trade. 39 persons were injured in transportation of goods, one fatally.

Of the accidents from electrical causes, one fatality occurred when a painter's apprentice, scraping old paint from a neon sign hung in front of the first floor and very close to a power main overhead, lost his balance and caught hold of a conductor from which the insulation had been completely weathered. A second fatality from electrical causes took place during the cleaning operations in a Lancashire boiler. A worker had entered the boiler carrying a portable light consisting of a brass lampholder on an unsuitable type of cable. He was found with the lamp broken; apparently the brass holder had become "alive". Another worker was handing a pair of pliers to an electrician on top of an electric overhead travelling crane. While climbing up the gantry in the dark he caught hold of a live conductor and was unable to free himself. When the current was shut off he fell 30 feet to the ground. His hand received burns and he was bruised by his fall. In yet another case the flexible cord of a portable light became caught in the unguarded gears of a drill press, so that current was conducted through the machine to the apprentice. On a building under construction an apprentice was disconnecting a length of temporary wiring with the circuit alive, and received a shock. The wiring in this case was, as frequently the case in buildings under construction, very unsatisfactory.

The fireman on a boiler had opened the blowdown valve and was closing it again, when the valve cover and stem blew out. The man suffered extensive burns. Two workers were injured and two houses damaged by fire when the screw cap on a drum of ether was being loosened by a hammer and an explosion occurred. It is probable that a spark was caused by the hammer blow, and sufficient air had penetrated to make with the ether vapour an explosive mixture. A young worker received burns of the arm when, pouring alcohol from a half empty tin on to a burning kerosene stove, an explosion occurred.

In a factory where all machinery is excellently guarded a worker lost two fingers in planing a short piece of wood, because he had removed the guard. The management has threatened dismissal in future if guards are removed.

WATER SUPPLY IS STILL NORMAL

Reports of Interruptions Are Denied

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., having heard that a rumour was being circulated yesterday to the effect that the water supply would be cut off, emphatically denied the rumour last night.

They have asked the "North-China Daily News" to assure residents that the supply is quite normal and would continue as usual. While they ask residents not to waste the supply, they state that usual usage will be quite in order.

William Alfred Boseley, of Union Street, Maidstone, a former auctioneer and estate agent, was remanded at the Maidstone Police Court, on a charge of fraudulent conversion of three sums amounting to £1,920.

THE RADIO

To-day's Short Wave Programmes

Wave-lengths are given in metres; to convert into kilocycles or vice versa divide 299,820 (300,000) by the known figure thus:—

299,820 (300,000) ÷ 21.45 metres=13,931 k/cs.

Daventry, England:—From 12.30 to 13.45, Trans. 1, GSG, 13.86; GSD, 19.76; GSB, 31.55. 18.45 to 21.55 Trans. 2. GSJ, 15.93; GSH, 13.97; GSG, 16.86. (on two transmitters one designed specially for the Far East). From 22.00 to 1.00 Trans. 3, GSJ, 13.93 GSH, 15.97; GSG, 16.86 (on two transmitters).

Via Hongkong:—ZBW3, 31.49.

Berlin, Germany:—From 19.00 to 24.00 DJB, 19.74; DJE, 16.89; DJN, 31.45; DJQ, 19.63. N.B.—At 22.00. News in English over DJE-N-Q in Netherlandish over DJB.

Rome, Italy:—From 19.43 to 21.20, and 22.00 to 23.30, 2RO, 25.4.

Victoria, Australia:—From 16.30 to 21.30 VK3LR, 31.34.

Paris, France:—From 17.00 to 18.00 TPA3, 25.24; from 19.00 to 00.05, TPA2, 19.68; from 00.15 to 7.00, TPA3, 25.24; from 7.15 to 14.00, TPA4, 25.60.

Manila, P.I.:—From 6.30 to 9.00 and 19.00 to 23.00, KZRM, 25.86; 31.35; Sundays, 18.00 to 24.00.

Tokyo, Japan:—From 21.00 to 22.00, JZJ, 25.42, JZK, 19.79.

America:—High-lights of the short-wave programmes from the United States are incorporated where they fall within the hours of local reception the figures following the various items give the wave-length of that particular programme

The letters after the following items indicate the station (see above) from which the broadcast is made. An asterisk after a Daventry item indicates that it is an electrical recording.

13.00 Karl Caylus Players (D)
13.35 Empire service* (D)
14.25 News (D)
14.45 Soprano recital (D)

18.45 Scottish Studio Orches. (D)
19.00 Concert (L), (P)
19.15 "Here Lived; David Livingstone"* (D)
19.30 St. Stephens Silver Band (D)
19.43 Varied, till 22.00 (R)
20.00 News (B), (P)
20.30 Orpheus Trio (D)
21.00 Aunt Susan's, 13.9 (NY), News in German (B), Concert (P), Service* (D)
21.15 Tenor recital (D), Sunday evening prog. (B)
21.30 News in French (P), Weekly newsletter, sports summary (D), "Greetings to India" (B)
22.00 News (B), Talk (P), Russian melodies, 16.8 (NY)
22.15 "The England I Find," 3* (D), Opera (B)
22.30 Concert (P), Frank Biffo's Brass Quintet (D)
22.45 Slim, Jack & Gang, 19.7 (PT)
22.55 News, 13.9 (NY)
23.00 Empire service (D)
23.30 "About buffoons...." (B)
23.50 Piano recital (D)
24.00 News, 16.8 (NY), 19.5 (S), 31.3 (BO), 49.5 (CI)
00.10 Newsletter, sports summary (D), News, 31.3 (BO), 49.1 (CI)
01.10 Newsletter, sports summary (D), News, 31.3 (BO), 49.1 (CI)
00.15 News (D), in French (P)
00.35 Chicago U. Round Table, 19.5 (S), "Hyde Park"* (D)
01.00 Relay (P)

Art and Culture

1400 Kilocycles

12.30.—*1ère partie*: La Tosca (Puccini): Sélection, Notre Dame Son portrait, "O de beautés égales" Mario! Tu t'enfermes, Gloire à toi Tosca, Ou est l'angelotti, Mario! Permets que je parle. Oui, l'on me dit vénal, D'art et d'amour, Et l'autre Prisonnier, C'est pour toi que la mort m'était triste, Voici l'heure, "Scène finale". Bulletin Météorologique. *2ème partie*: Concert de musique: Les Pins de Rome (Respighi): Poème Symphonique. *3ème partie*: Chansons, musique de danse, diction: Ah! si l'amour prenait racine (Fuster), Aujourd'hui (Tango), Quand je croirai que tu m'aimes, Reviens chérie, La Mystérieuse (Valse), Mon coeur est un océan, Illusion, Cadence, (Fox-trot), Quand je te parle d'amour, Tirand (Paso-doble).

18.30.—*1ère partie*: Valses et Tangos chantés, soli divers: La douceur d'un baiser Saxophone, Viens valser (Valse), J'ai mis tout mon bonheur (Tango), Après un rêve (G. Fauré) Violoncelle, Dis moi que tu m'aimes (tango), Ce que je veux (Valse), Foupée valsante (Kreisler) Violon, Sur ton coeur (Tango) Envoûtement (Valse, Voulez-vous Madame (Tango), Bulletin Météorologique. *2ème partie*: Concert de musique: Mazeppa symphonie (Liszt), Don Juan (Mozart): Menuet clavecin, Le Tambourin (Rameau), Le coucou (Daquin), *3ème partie*: Chansonnettes, sketch, musique de danse: Je suis très content, A Toulon, C'était écrit (Fox-trot) Sous tes doigts, Poste de police Sketch, La Giralda (Marche Andalouse), La cartomancienne, Hindou (Indou-cubain), Au Luxembourg, Quien Mas.... Quien Menos (Tango), Sous le ciel de Juan les Pins, Marche de Wellington.

DISTRICT COURT MOVED TO SAFER PLACE

In view of the increasingly dangerous situation near the Settlement, the First Special Area District Court situated in North Chekiang Road, opposite Tsepoo Road, has deemed it necessary to move to a safer place. From to-morrow, its offices and court-rooms will be temporarily housed in the Tong Yih Trust Building, Peking Road, until further notice. No criminal cases were heard by the court yesterday.

DR. H. H. KUNG SAYS CHINA TO RESIST

Hopes Placed in Far-Sighted Japanese Statesmen

TOKYO MILITARISTS ARE BLAMED

Berlin, Aug. 14.

"The present conflict in North China is a further step in Japan's programme of territorial expansion on the mainland," declared Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, in an interview with Reuter to-day.

"It is but another phase," the Minister said, "in Japan's cherished dream, particularly dear to her die-hard militarists, for hegemony in Asia and supremacy over Western Powers," Dr. Kung stated.

"By tricking General Sung Chehyuan into the belief that they were sincerely seeking a local settlement," the Minister proceeded, "Japanese militarists launched a surprise attack on the Chinese troops, forcing them to withdraw from Peiping and Tientsin.

"If a major conflict must come, China can have no alternative but to resist force with force. Personally I believe there are reasonable, far-sighted statesmen in Japan who see the folly, and ultimate disaster to Japan, in the mad policy of their militarists."

"Unfortunately," Dr. Kung added, "they are dominated by militarists who are fanatical in their belief about 'Japan's sacred mission' in the world.

The Chinese Minister concluded by expressing the hope that saner and more far-sighted views would arise in Japan to restrain her militarists.

Before his departure for Prague, Dr. Kung had lunch with Field-Marshal von Blomberg, the War Minister, and other high officers and officials of the War Ministry.

Subsequently it was announced that he had signed an agreement with Swiss and Netherlands bankers for substantial credits to China.—Reuter.

A.P.C. INSTALLATION IN FLAMES

Struck by Two Bombs During Aerial Activities

A huge glow of volcanic proportions over the Pootung area last night marked another serious fire since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. It involved the Asiatic Petroleum Company's upper installation, which is in charge of Captain A. W. Sawyer.

The fire was the result of yesterday's aerial activities. Two bombs struck the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s installation according to a foreign eye-witness who was in mid-stream at the time. The wharf is situated between Holt's Wharf, Pootung, and the K.M.A. wharf. The inhabitants of the house fortunately managed to get away before the bombardment began, and it was not thought that there had been any loss of life.

At 5.15 p.m. drums and wood in front of the huge tanks were burning fiercely, but the main tanks had not caught fire. The typhoon winds, however, were fanning the flames and driving them in the direction of the containers when the witness left the scene. Lying near to the wharf were three foreign vessels, the ss. Silverteak., ss. Tasman and the ss. Stentor, but these were not struck by the bombs, and the wind was blowing from the ships to the wharf.

CHINESE AIRFORCES' FIRST ACTION

Whangpoo Waterfront Raided Yesterday Morning

PANIC FOLLOWS BOMBS ON JAPANESE MILLS

The prelude to yesterday afternoon's ghastly bombing of Shanghai began about 10 a.m. as local Sino-Japanese hostilities moved to the air and Chinese fighting planes bombed the Whangpoo waterfront from the Garden Bridge, neighbourhood of the Japanese Consulate and the flagship Idzumo, to the Jukong Wharf anchorage where three warships were dealing long range destruction to the Chinese military zone at Kiangwan.

For half an hour the Yangtszepoo District endured a reign of terror as the deafening explosions of aerial torpedoes threw building debris high into the air and splinters from the land forces' anti-aircraft shrapnel beat a deathly tattoo on rooftops and injured at least two Chinese.

Ambulances Delayed for Hours

On the heels of the air raid, thousands of hurriedly paid off employees from two wrecked Japanese cotton mills, from other Japanese factories which went unscathed, and from foreign concerns in the Yangtszepoo area, began one of the worst mass stampedes for the haven of the settlement that this city of turbulent recurrences has seen. Four sampanmen had been badly mutilated by a bomb down near the Japanese aerodrome and about five others had been seriously injured when an aerial torpedo aimed at the Consulate or the Idzumo wrecked godowns beside the Shanghai & Hongkew wharf. For nearly two hours ambulances bearing them to hospital were wedged in the mile long mass of humanity and vehicles extending from Garden Bridge to way beyond the lower bridge on Broadway.

The First Attack

On Shanghai's nerves, raw from sleeplessness during a night of perpetual bombardment, there burst the sound of shrapnel high overhead a few minutes after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Crowds who massed to the Bund and crowded building tops saw the guns of the Idzumo blazing. Black puffs of smoke were studding the low cloud bank. The roar of aero engines pulsed through the city but the planes themselves were hidden as they dived for their objective. Special detectors were obviously at work on the flagship. Suddenly three big bombers darted out of the cloud bank. A roar went up from the watching crowds, hushing as each plane, running the gauntlet of gunfire, dropped its slim cylinder of T.N.T. Down curved the aerial torpedoes, sweeping off their course on the wings of the high wind. Huge spouts of water shot up as two exploded harmlessly in the Whangpoo; the third missed its objective by several hundred yards and blew buildings near the Shanghai & Hongkew wharf to smithereens. Their "eggs" laid, the planes fled back to the clouds leaving a fiery wake of enemy high explosive.

Death From The Air

The echoes had barely died away when the roar of another flight came from the west. This time the mission was destruction of Japanese factories supposed to be harbouring men and war supplies in lower Yangtszepoo. The first bomb struck the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd. on the corner of Yangtszepoo Road and the Kwang Hsin Jetty Road. The boiler room was smashed to atoms. The projectile struck ten yards from Yangtszepoo Road and only the solidness of the reinforced concrete construction saved the highway from ruin. So great was the concussion that shop windows on the opposite side of the road caved in and for 100 yards in any direction the streets were littered inches deep with debris. Only a miracle averted a major tragedy there for 2,000 Chinese men, women and children were working in adjoining parts of the compactly built mill. Not a soul was injured and within an hour, with organization so swift that it might have been premeditated, the 2,000 employees had been paid off.

Sampan Hit

The next bomb from the air landed near the Point Island bridge blowing the four occupants of a sampan to bits.

Seconds later the Kung Dah cotton mill, another Japanese organization, was narrowly missed, the aerial missile striking between the main building and the residency. Within minutes the paying off of their huge staff and that of the neighbouring Asiatic Petrolium Company had begun. Swiftly the dismissed employees gathered their belongings and joined thousands of other labourers from the crowded factory area in frenzied, hysterical stampede towards the city.

Japanese Aircraft Appear

As China's war birds, stretching their wings for the first time, continued eastward on their errand of destruction, a flight of eight Japanese seaplanes came from the seaward, sighted their infinitely faster enemies and retired. Off Jukong Wharf a Japanese cruiser and two gunboats had been mopping up snipers in the Shanghai College building with machine-gun fire, and shelling the Chinese Jockey Club building half a mile away. Anti-aircraft batteries on the warships and ashore fusiladed the enemy aircraft as they swooped over the coolie gangs labouring on the work of forming a Japanese military aerodrome on the golf links near Jukong road and the adjoining agricultural fields. Three torpedoes missed their mark and the flight wheeled westward and disappeared into the clouds, having done little but spread terror amongst thousands of their own nationals.

At 10.30 o'clock yesterday the last of the Point Island residents were evacuating. Shot and shell, they said, had been flying all night. One of the die-hards declared that the objective of the Chinese bombers was not so much the aerodrome as a Japanese cotton mill off Point Road into which he had seen lorry load after lorry load of ammunition and other war material unloaded since the arrival of the Japanese squadron on Wednesday. Over the past two days he had seen up to 1,000 marines parading at the building which he reckoned were undoubtedly the Japanese headquarters for the eastern district.

City Entrances Blocked

The stream of refugees making blindly for the city—little did they know what ghastly carnage awaited them there—banked up in the bottleneck of lower Broadway. They rushed the side streets but found that other avenues of escape across the Hongkew Creek blocked by barbed wire and Japanese sentries. Vehicular traffic was held up for two hours by the phalanx of people on a journey that normally would have taken five minutes. The bridge over the Hongkew creek became the vortex of a multitude, maddened by the humour that Japanese aircraft were about to retaliate. Children were lost and trampled; personal belongings were wrenched away and pulped to debris underfoot in a pathetic carpet as people fought for the ridge. Law and some sort of order of traffic was gained at last thanks to magnificent work by the S.M.C. police and their allies, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

DEUTSCHES REICH

The German Consulate-General requests all Germans residing in Shanghai to report immediately their present address, telephone numbers and the number of family members, surnames, ages, and sex to the German Consulate-General. A member of the Consulate staff will be present at the Consulate premises, No. 2 Peking Road, Tel. 11261-2-3, at all hours of the day and night until further notice.

R. C. W. BEHREND,
Acting Consul-General.

Shanghai, August 14.

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Chinese Bombs Dropped in Foreign Areas

(Continued from page 9)

One bomb exploded on the roof of the Palace Hotel and another on Nanking Road just in front of the middle entrance of Sassoon House.

The bomb that dropped on the Palace Hotel crashed down through about three floors killing three Chinese and injuring an indefinite number. A foreigner rushed up and dragged down several of the injured including one man who was nearly dead but trying desperately not to fall off the crumbled wall into Nanking Road.

For ten minutes after 4.27 p.m. all those capable of doing so ran for shelter as the big German-type bombers roared overhead and bursts of anti-aircraft fire continued from the Japanese flagship Idzumo.

Gradually attention turned to the dead and dying and those calling pathetically for help who littered Nanking Road. First a few foreigners who happened to be in the vicinity began carrying some of the living to cars which when full, drove off to hospital.

Ambulances Arrive

Then members of the S.M.P., ambulance workers and others arrived and the work proceeded at a faster pace. The living received all the attention for the first hour and then the dead were piled into household moving vans and carried off. It required about two hours of hard work to clear the street of mangled and disjointed human remains. A detachment of the S.V.C. helped during the latter stages.

Confusion reigned in the lobby of the Palace Hotel where most of the chairs and sofas were occupied by bleeding victims of the air attack, soon afterwards. Some of the residents of the hotel were doing what they could for the unfortunates.

The lobby of the Cathay Hotel was crowded with foreigners most of them sitting tensely and quietly in little groups. The only indication of the horror outside was a live but injured doorman stretched on the floor near the receiving desk.

To reach the victims caught in the upper floors of the Palace Hotel, a tall ladder was elevated from the street by the Shanghai Fire Brigade. It was impossible to reach the top floors in any other way because the stairs had been destroyed by the bomb along with the ceiling and floors of two stories, leaving a great open gap.

Avenue Edward

More than four hundred persons, including at least one foreigner, were killed or fatally wounded at the intersection of Avenue Edward VII and Yu Ya Ching Road at about 4.30 p.m., when a high explosive aerial bomb was dropped near the traffic crow's nest and mushroomed over the wide crossing. Between six and seven hundred others were injured more or less seriously. Several motor-cars and a 'bus were burned to a crisp, the traffic post was wrecked and the fronts of several buildings facing the intersection were badly scorched. The Great World Amusement Centre and the property adjoining the Taoist Temple, diagonally opposite were among the places seared by fire.

The big crossing was reduced to a shambles in the wink of an eye, and two hours later firemen, police, Red Cross workers, Chinese Boy Scouts and others were still searching for bodies in the ruins. Most of those killed or wounded were refugees, and many met their fate in rickshaws. The bodies were most horribly mangled, some of them being without heads and limbs or otherwise mutilated. The pavement was running in blood and, especially in front of the Great World were the corpses piled high owing to the congestion at the time of the air attack. They lay amid their boxes and bundles and bird-cages.

Traffic Man Killed

The Chinese constable of the French Police who was directing traffic from the crows nest was instantly killed, as were two other Chinese policemen. A French sergeant, a Chinese policeman and an Annamite were wounded. On the Settlement side, the police escaped unhurt although several were on duty there at the time of the explosion. It was reported last night that probably two or three civilian foreigners were killed or wounded in the open street.

Scenes of the utmost horror ensued as the cries of hundreds of victims pierced the air which was acrid with bomb smoke. Many of the victims were in the houses and it took some time to get them out. Others were buried in debris and were extricated with difficulty. Settlement and French ambulances and fire engines sped to the scene, while a large force of police, on both sides, was required to keep order.

Besides the regulars, Fire Brigade Volunteers did heroic work to cope with the catastrophe and worked for hours, soaked in blood and breathing the smell of burned flesh. A large corps of Chinese Red Cross and Benevolent society workers, as well as Chinese Boy Scouts, also did splendidly in the most trying circumstances.

Police from the Chengtu Road Station and the French Police last night attempted to find shelter for hundreds of survivors. Many were billeted in the Taoist Temple on the Settlement side.

Gaping Crater Left

Near the traffic crow's nest, slightly towards Boulevard de Montigny, the shell left a large gaping crater in the pavement. Against the traffic standard a large motor-car had come to grief and was completely burned out. Several other cars fared likewise and their charred hulls were left at various points on the crossing. Some drivers were killed at the wheels. The houses presented a broken aspect, with shop fronts wrecked and windows smashed. Glass splinters were strewn over the entire intersection.

Settlement and French ambulances, piled high with the dying and injured, went to the various hospitals. Soon Paulun Hospital announced that it was over-crowded and could not receive any more patients for the time being. The dead were taken to the mortuaries. Early this morning many of them had not yet been identified; indeed many could not possibly be recognized even by those nearest to them.

Concession Casualties

In many other parts of the French Concession was serious injury caused to Chinese residents and damage done to houses. Shells burst during the morning and afternoon and a number of persons were struck by shrapnel. Seven were wounded at 22 Route Pere Robert, and at 1033 Avenue Joffre one was injured seriously. Another casualty was at 240 Avenue du Roi Albert. Damage alone was done at 215 Route des Soeurs, in Rue Pottier, Rue Pere Dugout and other localities. The French ambulances were busy throughout the day, as was the Fire Brigade. French Police, Reserves and Volunteers all were under full mobilization.

Just when the cluster of bombs dropped along Nanking Road, a foreigner was driving his Essex along the Bund at the end Nanking Road a fragment of an exploding bomb whistled through the air straight in his direction but was intercepted by the face of the Chinese Police Constable 319 on traffic duty at the corner not five yards away from him. The constable fell dead and the car was blown over on its side but the foreigner climbed out uninjured, he told a representative of the "North China Daily News" half-an-hour later.

Miraculous Escape

Mr. Ferie Shaffer, well known in Shanghai, especially as a leading tennis umpire, had a miraculous escape from death. He was standing on Nanking Road not fifty yards from where the bomb exploded. People on all sides of him went down and all his clothing was soaked with their blood. Unharmed himself he ran back to the Bund. On reaching his car, parked in front of the "North-China Daily News" building, he saw five Chinese trembling under it. The carnage he said was due largely to falling plaster and flying glass which mowed down many who had escaped the direct effect of the bombs.

A lady's handbag, covered with blood, was found by a reporter of the "North-China Daily News" in the midst of the gore in front of the Cathay Hotel. An account book of some sort was found within bearing the name "Miss Nashtashevsky."

Prof. Robert Reischauer, the leader of a cruise party of American college boys and professors was in the Palace Hotel or near it when the bomb arrived. His legs were torn and he died from loss of blood at the General Hospital within a short time. The entire party had been at the Astor House but had moved to the Palace Hotel for safety. It was to sail for Japan to-day in the ss. Tatsuta Maru in connection with Japanese-American friendship work.

An American born in Tokyo, Professor Reischauer was thirty years of age, and a professor at Princeton University. His father is connected with the University of Tokyo and his brother is studying at Boshisho University at Kyoto.

Lester Hospital

More than 400 people were carried into the Chinese Lester Hospital after the air raids. By 7 p.m. between forty and fifty of these had died. Besides the regular staff of the hospital, many other doctors worked voluntarily and in all about twenty were tending the wounded ceaselessly last night at that hospital. Four operating theatres were in full swing.

Of the 400 or more who entered the Lester Hospital, about ten were foreigners and most of these were Russians, according to a statement by Dr. J. L. H. Patterson, superintendent of the hospital. He said that these cases were not very serious and that after treating the injuries he sent them to the Country Hospital where foreign cases were all sent. A family of five Japanese walked into Lester Hospital, each member having minor injuries. After treatment, the family was sent to Hongkew under escort.

A special request was made by Dr. Patterson that all people who could send clean linen and bandages or gauze or any other kind of clean cloth to the hospital where a great deal is needed.

Chinese Investigating

Nanking, Aug. 14.

A thorough investigation into the circumstances leading to the bombing of the International Settlement was opened here this evening by the Chinese authorities.

According to the report of the Squadron-Commander, when six Chinese bombers attempted to attack the Japanese cruiser, Idzumo, this afternoon they met with a hail of shells from anti-aircraft guns.

It was subsequently found that one Chinese machine was missing and two bombers were damaged. The bombers, with their pilots wounded, barely managed to land in Chapei.

The bombs, the report stated, were dropped on the Settlement accidentally when the bomb-racks were damaged by Japanese anti-aircraft guns.

Though official reports submitted at the enquiry appear to exonerate the Chinese pilots, General Chiang Kai-shek has ordered a thorough investigation and will punish the pilots involved if it is found that the bombing of the Settlement was due to careless marksmanship.

Vigorous Protest

Meanwhile, the British, French and American Governments have lodged a vigorous protest with the Chinese Foreign Office against the bombing of the Settlement.

There is some anxiety in the capital over the fate of five of a squadron of six Chinese bombers which attempted to bomb a Japanese aircraft-carrier off Woosung this afternoon.

Late to-night only one had returned, with its landing gear damaged by anti-aircraft fire. The 'plane had to land "on its stomach." But there was no news of the other five.—Reuter.

HOLIDAY NEWS

You will miss the morning newspaper more than anything else—unless you make arrangements to have the "North-China Daily News" forwarded to your holiday address. Ring up the "North-China Daily News" office 1-1-0-5-5 and place your order with the Circulation Department. Cost $3 per month, including postage in China or Japan, and at proportionate rates for longer or shorter periods.

Call for Ambulance Drivers

The Shanghai Municipal Council is anxious to have the assistance of a number of male motor car drivers prepared to drive ambulances. Volunteers are requested to report to Captain Dyson of Fire Brigade Headquarters, Honan Road from 9 a.m. August 15 onwards.

Britain Makes Demarches for Local Fighting

(Continued from page 9)

Paris, Aug. 14.

"For the first time since the beginning of the hostilities in China, the Shanghai incidents have awakened the profound interest of the world declares "L'Excelsior." "The development of the Far East situation obliges London, Washington, and Paris to assert their rights and to maintain their political and economic position."

"L'Epoque" believes that "The Tokyo Government seems to hesitate in starting large scale fighting in the Shanghai area. It is ready to negotiate but when guns have begun to sound, it is most difficult to silence them."—Havas.

School Bombing Protested

London, Aug. 14.

Prof. Gilbert Murray of Oxford, Chairman of the Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva, condemned Japanese attacks on intellectual institutions in China in a letter which he wrote to "The Times."

Quoting a cable he received from the presidents of Chinese universities, which declared, "In the interest of civilization and humanity we appeal to you to condemn the barbaric destruction of educational institutions," Prof. Murray stressed the resolution with which the Chinese continued rebuilding their moral and intellectual life in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties. There is something revolting to the average conscience, he said, in the systematic war of the Japanese militarists who seem to be selecting schools and universities as objects of their attacks. —Havas.

Tokyo Outwardly Calm

Tokyo, Aug. 14.

Except for some activity in the collection of patriotic funds, the capital is so quiet and peaceful that it is difficult to believe that a life-and-death struggle is going on in China. The newspapers here have been forbidden to chronicle naval movements and departures of troops.

The police, under the new stringent Military Secrets Act, are dealing drastically with rumour-mongers.

The man-in-the-street is patriotically clamouring for the strongest measures against the Chinese. He is convinced that a drastic lesson is needed before the Chinese nation is converted to Japan's objective of the closest political and economic co-operation between the two countries.

Heavy industrialists generally foresee a very busy time ahead now that Japan is virtually at war, but they are depressed at the prospects of the Finance Ministry restricting profits.

Bankers are uneasy, as the financial outlook is very gloomy, with a third supplementary War Budget looming up to meet the expenses of the China incident, which are estimated at present to exceed £1,000,000 a day.

Cotton, rayon and miscellaneous industrialists are depressed at the loss of their China market. Their attitude is reflected in the Stock market, which has slumped steadily since July 7.—Reuter.

Little Change in Position of Troops in Line

(Continued from page 9)

yesterday. The law was extended as far as Chenhai, at the mouth of the Ningpo River.

It was understood that members of the Consular Body in Shanghai have referred the matter of the bombing of the International Settlement to their respective ambassadors and ministers for action.

Two Italian officers and fifteen other Italians were reported last night to have offered their services to the British army authorities to assist in guarding foreign lives and property in the International Settlement. They brought with them a machine-gun, and were all trained men who knew how to use it.

The Yangtze River "Boom"

A boom of scuttled ships has been placed across the Yangtze River six miles below Kiangyin. It consists of nine cargo boats, two gunboats and a cargo vessel. The small opening that has been left can be filled quickly by another cargo vessel now ready to be swung into position and sunk.

The Changwalipang and other Chinese wharfs along the Whangpoo down Woosung way were reported to be in flames early yesterday morning. It was said that they had obviously been covered with gasoline and ignited.

BRITISH ARMY HOSPITAL EVACUATED

Patients of the British military hospital in Ezra Road are being evacuated to the Country Club, Bubbling Well Road, beds being provided for them in the badminton courts.

JAPANESE REFUSE TO MOVE CRUISER

Reply to Aide Memoire from H.M.S. Danae's Captain

CHINESE 'BLIND BOMBING' BLAMED FOR DAMAGE

Unless guarantees for the safety of Japanese lives and the protection of Japanese property in Shanghai equal to those now provided by the Third Fleet are forthcoming, the Japanese Navy will be unable to change the disposition of its vessels in the Whangpoo.

A reply to this effect was made by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, last night to Captain R.S. Benson, of H.M.S. Danae, it was officially announced here.

This communication was made following the receipt of a memorandum from the British officer drawing attention to the bombing of Settlement areas by Chinese aircraft, causing serious damage and uneasiness.

The presence of the Japanese flagship Idzumo, the aide memoire stated, was believed by the British authorities to "contribute" to this state of affairs.

The note requested Vice-Admiral Hasegawa to take adequate measures to remedy the situation.

"Blind Bombing"

In his reply, the Japanese admiral agreed that it was most regrettable that such uneasiness and serious damage should have been inflicted upon the Settlement, but expressed the belief that most persons would share the belief that this uneasiness and damage were directly attributable to the "blind bombing" of the Settlement by the Chinese aircraft.

Vice-Admiral Hasegawa stressed that while he desired to preserve the safety of the Settlement, it was incumbent upon him to protect the lives of Japanese nationals and their property. To carry out these duties, the announcement said, Vice-Admiral Hasegawa was entitled to carry out independently and at his own discretion certain operations.

In view of the fact that no guarantees were forthcoming for the cessation of the attacks by Chinese armed forces and the adequate protection of Japanese lives and property, Vice-Admiral Hasegawa "regretted that he was unable to comply" with the British proposal for the shifting of the Idzumo.

U.S. BUDGET TO BE BALANCED

President Roosevelt Cuts Expenditures

New York, Aug. 14.

A reduction of ten per cent. of all Governmental expenses has been decided upon by President Roosevelt to assure a balanced budget. Departmental conferences will begin immediately to carry out these measures. —Havas.

ELDERLY MAN TO TAKE 3,000-MILE WALK

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Aug. 13.

Col. Frank Harris, aged 71, will leave for Montreal to-day for a 3,000 mile trans-Canadian walk to Vancouver to meet his brother Edward, of New Westminster, B.C., who recently walked 34 miles round Vancouver in celebration of his 70th birthday.—Reuter.

EIGHT KILLED IN PLANE CRASH IN HANOVER

Berlin, Aug. 14.

Eight occupants of a new aeroplane for passenger service were killed when the machine crashed in the Hanover airport to-day. The plane burst into flames, immediately on hitting the ground.—Reuter.

CALEDONIA POSTPONES DEPARTURE

London, Aug. 14.

The departure of the Imperial Airways hydroplane, Caledonia, from Foynes, Ireland, for Botwood, Newfoundland, due this morning, was postponed because of adverse atmospheric conditions.—Havas.

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MERCHANT VESSELS EVACUATE

Wharves Deserted as Japanese Warships Open Fire

When Japanese warships in the river let go salvoes yesterday morning, all the China Merchants S. N. Co. wharves on the Shanghai side were thrown into a state of panic and all work was disrupted. The coolies decided hastily to "down tools" while the general staffs of the wharves likewise abandoned their posts. The management of the company promises to resume operations as soon as possible.

The wharves thus affected included the China Merchants Lower, Central, Eastern and Yang Kah Doo docks.

The Norwegian vessel Triton, berthed at the Central Wharf, moved down the river when the firing around the Japanese flagship grew too hot. The ss. Bennevis at the Eastern Wharf also took part in the general exodus of ships from the neighbourhood of the Idzumo.

SOVIET WOMAN SPY HELD IN LATVIA

Accomplice Also Caught and Sentenced

Riga, Aug. 14.

The Soviet woman spy, Maria Iwanowa, arrested by Latvian frontier guards on the Soviet frontier when trying to smuggle across topographic sketches of certain strategically important Latvian roads, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude by the court here yesterday. Sketches in her possession were made on thin tissue paper and secreted among sweets. Documents found in her possession enabled the Latvian police to arrest an accomplice of hers, a Soviet Russian agent, Wisinsch, who was also tried for espionage and was sentenced to two years penal servitude.—Trans-Ocean.

FIRTH OF FORTH TO BE FORTIFIED

Islands to Be Prepared for Garrison and Artillery

London, Aug. 14.

Newspapers here report this morning that four islands at the entrance to the Firth of Forth will be fortified in connection with the British rearmament programme.

The islands which were formerly visited by numerous excursionists from Edinburgh were closed to the public some weeks ago. The construction of the fortifications is already in full progress. On the largest island, Inchkeith, the papers state, a military garrison will be permanently stationed.

The fortifications are being built chiefly to protect the naval base of Rosyth and the Firth of Forth bridges.—Trans-Ocean.

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POLICE EVACUATE STATIONS

Kashing Road and Dixwell Road Abandoned

Two Settlement Police Stations were forced to evacuate late yesterday afternoon, namely the Kashing Road Station and the Dixwell Road Station, which is close to the Japanese Naval Barracks. Shells falling about the Dixwell Road Station wounded several and seriously injured Sub-Insp. N. Bell, one of whose feet was blown off by shapnel.

The Settlement Police, in all districts, were faced with colossal difficulties and the Reserve Unit was busy throughout the day. The Police Hospital in Yangtszepoo, it is understood, was evacuated yesterday afternoon, the patients being taken to the Chase Building downtown.

Yangtszepoo was hard hit, by shelling and fire. It was reported that some damage was done to the Shanghai Power Company plant at Riverside although the damage was not believed to be serious. Looting was reported in the vicinity of Yangtszepoo and Linching Roads.

Hongkew, which was virtually dark last night, was obviously a "bad spot" and sporadic rifle fire could be heard through the night even in the vicinity of the Soochow Creek. Central Station police reported that snipers' bullets were being fired across the Creek bridges since the early part of the evening. They mentioned particularly the Chapoo Road, Kiangse Road and Honan Road bridges.

FRENCH SPECIALS TO MOBILIZE

In view of the grave situation in Shanghai, Monsieur M. Baudez, Consul-General for France, yesterday invited all residents who wish to assist in the preservation of public order to join the French Special Police for the duration of this trouble. This invitation was especially addressed to those former members of the Corps whose services are well remembered.

M.H.J. Sheridan, Chef Inspecteur, Poste Contral de Police, 22 Route Stanislas Chevalier, will be in charge of enlistment. Mobilization will be held at the Cercle de la Police Francaise, Avenue Victor Emmanuel No. 47, to-day at 2 p.m.

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UNITED ARTISTS

Lively Play in National Baseball League

CUBS HAVE MERRY HIT AT THE EXPENSE OF CINCINNATI

Win 22-6 While Carl Hubbell Pitches Giants to Shut-Out Victory Over Phillies

New York, Aug. 13.

Play in the National League was lively to-day as the leading Chicago Cubs trounced the Cincinnati Reds, 22-6, while Carl Hubbell pitched the second-place New York Giants to a 5-0 shutout win over the Phillies.

Committing but a single error, as compared to no less than eight by the Reds, the Bruins outhit their opponents by 21-10 to garner their overwhelming victory, one of the most one-sided this season. It was not so much the large margin of hits as the eight errors committed the losers that saw the final score assuming the lob-sided 22-6 aspect.

Meanwhile, the Giants kept pace with the leaders as Carl Hubbell yielded but six hits in whitewashing the lowly Phillies. Homers by Danning and Leslie studded the nine-bingle Terrymen's attack as neither squad miscued.

Cards Beat Pirates

The two other games contested to-day saw the St. Louis Cards keeping within three percentage points of the Giants as they downed the Pittsburgh Pirates, 4-1, though equal with the Bucs in hits collected, 10-10. Two Pirate errors proved the turning point of the tussle.

In the remaining clash, DiMaggio clouted a fourbagger to help the Boston Bees trample the Brooklyn Dodgers by 5-2. Two Dodger miscues and a Bees' 9-6 edge in bingles were the winning factors of the game.

As the National League saw exciting action, the junior loop featured the Tigers' 7-6 triumph over the Philadelphia Mackmen as the Yankees, Boston Red Sox and Chicago White Sox all lost their games.

Garnering 12 scattered bingles as against eight by the St. Louis Browns, the Tigers just managed to snatch a 7-6 victory as Greenberg and Gehringer made the solo tour of the bags. But for these homers, the Browns would have completed the rout of the senior clubs by the lowlier squads.

Yankees Beaten

The rout consisted of a 4-3 win for the Mackmen over the leading New York Yankees, a whitewash, 3-0 win for the Washington Senators over the Boston Red Sox, and 7-3 Cleveland triumph over the Pale Hose.

Lazzeri homered in vain for the Yanks against Philadelphia, who bobbled twice and had only a 5-3 edge in hits. Their bingles were well bunched, however, whereas Lazzeri's fourbagger, in common with the two other hits were scattered.

The shutout scored by the Nats came through the fine pitching of Appleton, who held the Sox to six safeties while his team mates supported him in clouting out nine. No errors were chalked up against either side, contrary to the Indians-Hose tussle, in which Cleveland miscued only once as for the couple by the Chisox. The Indians further scalped Chicago in the hit department, 10-5, for their 7-3 win.

Full scores follow:—

National League	R.	H.	E.
Boston	5	9	0
Brooklyn	2	6	2
New York	5	9	0
Philadelphia	0	6	0
St. Louis	4	10	0
Pittsburgh	1	10	2
Chicago	22	21	1
Cincinnati	6	10	3
American League			
Cleveland	7	10	1
Chicago	3	5	2
Detroit	7	12	1
St. Louis	6	8	1
Philadelphia	4	5	2
New York	3	3	0
Washington	3	5	0
Boston	0	6	0

National League	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	66	37	.641
New York	58	44	.569
St. Louis	56	43	.566
Pittsburgh	52	49	.515
Boston	52	52	.500
Cincinnati	41	58	.414
Brooklyn	40	60	.400
Philadelphia	41	63	.394
American League			
New York	70	31	.693
Detroit	58	41	.586
Boston	58	42	.580
Chicago	60	45	.571
Cleveland	47	51	.480
Washington	45	53	.459
St. Louis	32	68	.320
Philadelphia	30	69	.303

—Reuter.

AMERICAN GOLFERS LEAVE FOR HOME

Hopes Achieved with Ryder Cup Victory

Still holding the gold Ryder Cup, which they had insured for $25,000, the American professional golfers who beat Great Britain at Southport left for home on July 14.

Denny Shute who was beaten by Henry Cotton, at Walton Heath clambered into the train with his wife just as it was moving from the platform at Waterloo Station.

"Denny hit the hay too long," said Tony Manero, "perhaps he wanted a long sleep after yesterday."

Manero searched for some time for the seats reserved for himself and his wife, and found them under the name of "Homero."

'Say isn't that just cute," he exclaimed to Mrs. Manero. "That's exactly where we are going—Homero."

The other members of the party who left Waterloo were Sam Snead, Johnny Revolta, Henry Picard, Byron Nelson, and the manager, Mr. Fred. Corcoran.

Gene Sarazen is already half-way across the Atlantic and the other players — Ralph Guldahl, Horton Smith and Ed. Dudley planned to join the Berengaria at Cherbourg.

"Yes, we have the cup all right," laughed Picard, in response to a query. "It is insured for $25,000. We think a lot of that cup, and believe me, only American names are going to be engraved on it in future. America's a fine country and it will be finer still when we land there with the cup.

"All the same, we've had a swell time, and we are looking forward to coming over here again."

Mr. Corcoran told a reporter that the trip had been a success. "We achieved what we came here to do—retain the Ryder Cup," he said, "and that justified the journey. We expected to win the Open championship, too, and we had enough good men to do it, but your golfers, particularly Henry Cotton, played too well for us at Carnoustie.

"Cotton is a great golfer, and he would be most welcome in America."

HUGE COUNTY SCORE BY HARDSTAFF

Test Bat Hits 266 in Notts Total of 502 for 8

London, Aug. 13.

A double century by Hardstaff, the Notts bat, who knocked up 266, and a century by Keeton, who scored 104, were mainly responsible for their county's fine total of 502 for eight, declared, which gave them first innings points over Leicestershire to-day.

In the only other first-class cricket match concluded to-day, Sussex beat Warwickshire in a match for T. Cook's Benefit.

Several good bowling analyses were turned in, Hollies (Warwickshire) taking five wickets for 43, James Langridge (Sussex) six for 47 and Watkins (Nottinghamshire) six for 48.

Details:—

AT HOVE—Sussex beat Warwickshire by 164 runs. Sussex 257 (Hollies five for 43) and 310; Warwickshire 272 (Wyatt 107) and 131 (James Langridge six for 47).

AT LEICESTER—Nottinghamshire drew with Leicestershire taking at first innings points. Leicester 206 (Watkins six for 48) and 90 for one; Notts 502 for eight declared (Keeton 104, Hardstaff 266).—Reuter.

JOCKEY CLUB AND TWO-YEAR-OLDS

Naming Month After First Win Suggested

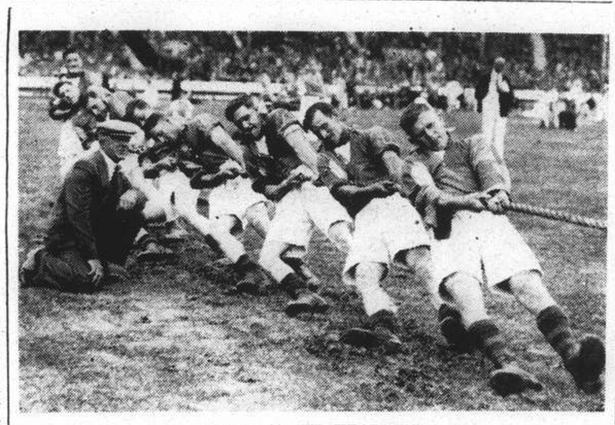
Sir Leonard Brassey, senior steward of the Jockey Club, introduced resolutions for the alteration of Rules of Racing Nos. 65, 73, and 117 at the meeting of the Club held at Newmarket recently.

These resolutions had the approval of the Jockey Club.

The rules refer respectively to the naming of two-year-olds, to entries for handicaps and forfeits in weight-for-age races, and to the exchange value of foreign and Dominion races.

Lord Harewood gave notice that he would move an amendment to Sir Laurence Philipps proposed alteration to Rule 65—to—read:

"That no horse shall run unnamed for more than one calendar month after he has won his first race."



HEAVE 'O MY HEARTIES!

A long pull and a strong pull by the Cranleigh and District Legion Club in the A.A.A. tug-o-war championship at White City last month. The five brothers Buckman are members of the team.

TAIL-WAGGER CHATS

DOGS ENJOY A CHANGE

By "Philokuon"

Dogs appreciate change as much as human beings, and whenever it can be done conveniently it is as well to take them away on holidays. This is not always possible, of course, and then, much to their dislike if they have been close intimates of the household, they have to be boarded out or placed with an acquaintance who is kind enough to look after them. The practice of letting dogs share in our holidays is now very common, and those especially that live in towns revel in the freedom of the seaside or country.

Our own much-prized Alsatian, that died a few months ago, would almost have broken his heart if he had been left behind, for he loved to the full the privilege of being constantly in our company and making new friends in the hotels in which we stayed. He understood perfectly well the meaning of the appearance of the boxes, brought out preparatory to packing, and he would not leave us. At those times. Being rather large, if the train was full he had to go into the guard's van, but he seemed to understand that that was merely a temporary seclusion, curling up comfortably in a corner.

Most hotels nowadays are prepared to take dogs at a modern charge though I have found some that wished us to pay as much as 17/6 per week, but a little argument usually ended in the price being brought down to more reasonable dimensions. Some hotels object to having them in the public rooms, but the majority do not mind so long as one is careful not to let them be too obstrusive. When I was spending a week-end recently at a large hotel in Brighton I saw a number of dogs of all sorts. Accommodation is usually provided outside if one does not care to have a dog in the bedroom. The Americans are always enterprising. An hotel in New York, built a few years ago, has given up one floor for the accommodation of dogs and cats belonging to visitors, skilled attendants being in charge. There is a beauty room in which the animals can be groomed and washed and a veterinary surgeon is in attendance. This seems to be unnecessary luxury, but presumably it pays, and that is the principal object.

Many dogs are inordinately fond of the water. I should not allow mine to have more than one swim a day in the sea, because the salt water is drying to the coat, and an excess of it may cause eczema. Too much paddling, too, should be avoided as the pads may be softened and made sore. The pads often become cracked and tender in hot weather, whether the dogs are at the seaside or not. They should be rubbed with a mixture of glycerin and borax, which is very soothing. Do not over-exercise in the heat of the day, and see that the dog has access to water. At most watering places nowadays the local authorities provide a number of drinking fountains, which are acceptable.

In fact, more consideration is shown to dogs now than ever it was, and were they able to speak no doubt they would express their gratitude. Householders frequently put a water tin outside their gardens or houses, and water can be had at stations.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS ATHLETE

Rugby for England: Caught A. C. MacLaren for 424

We regret to record the death of H. T. Gamlin, one of the finest Rugby full backs ever to appear for England, who passed away at Cheam, Surrey, after an illness of four weeks, aged 59, reports The "Sporting Life" of July 14 issue.

He played for Somerset at Rugby and cricket when only 16, but he earned most fame at the winter pastime, though his name will always be connected with one record in English cricket.

He dismissed A. C. MacLaren when that player made his 424, the highest individual score by an Englishman in first-class cricket, at Taunton in 1895.

Educated at Wellington, a Soccer school, Gamlin received no early training in the arts of Rugby.

Asked to appear for the Wellington club, he quickly revealed his worth as a full back, and within a year was selected for the county, for which he played in no fewer than 50 matches.

Relentless Tackler

Gamlin was described as a grim relentless tackler, with an octopus-like clutch from which it was impossible to emerge.

As a club player he assisted Devonport Albion and Blackheath, and on fifteen occasions he appeared for England between the years 1899 and 1904, being a contemporary of Commander S. F. Cooper, now secretary of the Rugby Union, John Daniell, Percy Royds, Alan Rotherham, R. Schwarz, R. F. Oakes, F. Stout R. H. Cattell, John Raphael, and V. H. Cartwright.

Perhaps Gamlin's greatest display was in 1902, at Inverleith, where England won by two tries to one after being overwhelmed in second half.

It seemed that nothing could save England, so furiously did the Scots attack, but Gamlin stood almost alone, and time after time brought down an opponent within a yard of the line.

The girl cricketers kept up their reputation for keenness at the third Test. At Blackpool they amazed the spectators one day by dispensing with the tea interval. At the Oval they extracted more cricket from a rainy day than many men's teams would have done. When the Australian girls arrived in England they asked that their play should not be judged by men's standards, but inevitably their performances have been compared with those of the other sex.

ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM IN BERLIN

German Sports Leader Says He Will Sponsor Game

Berlin, Aug. 11.

The visit of the "Gentlemen of Worcestershire" cricketers to Berlin has been pronounced a complete success and has done much to arouse German interest in the game.

The visitors played altogether three matches against German elevens selected from the three leading cricket clubs in Berlin, and they won all three with ease.

At a tea party given yesterday afternoon at the Olympic Stadium in honour of the English guests, the German sports leader, Dr. Diehm, stated he believed cricket had a future in Germany as it was a summer game well suited for football and hockey players. To give cricket a chance to become popular in Germany it would be necessary to curtail the Continental football season which would be bound to meet with a good deal of opposition at first. Nevertheless he intended to continue in coming years to invite English cricket elevens to play exhibition matches in Germany, just as had been done in the case of the Canadian ice hockey teams. German schoolboys visiting England on the exchange system would learn how to use the bat and if they found pleasure in it they would return as protagonists of the game in Germany.

The 55-year-old Major Jewell, playing for the English eleven, knocked up 140 runs in one of the games, thereby establishing a new record for Berlin.—Trans-Ocean.

THE EUROPEAN ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Amsterdam, Aug. 14.

The European rowing championships began here yesterday with a series of heats, the victors of which will meet in the final races to be rowed to-day. The Netherlands and Italian crews won their heats in the fours without cox, while Denmark and Germany triumphed in the pairs without cox. Verey-Poland and Hasenoehrl-Austria will meet in the finals of the sculls.

In the eights, Germany and Italy won their respective heats and Germany, which is represented by the Berlin Rowing Club, is considered to stand a good chance of becoming European champion in this category as the German crew completed the course in a faster time than the Italian one.—Trans-Ocean.

It is interesting to note that the German victors in the Grand Challenge Cup were coached by Tom Sullivan, former English professional champion. Sullivan was in Berlin when war broke out. He was interned for duration and has been coaching there ever since.

FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN RUGBY PLAYER

Reaches England on Four Year Contract

Vic Hey, one of the most famous Rugby League players in Australia, who has accepted a four years' contract with Leeds, arrived at Southampton last month in the liner Moreton Bay in readiness for the coming season.

Aged 24, he weighs 13st. 10lb. and stands 5ft. 9in.

He is a player of all-round ability, and has been taking part in senior Rugby football in Australia for the past four years.

He was in the Australian touring side which came to England in 1933, and the following year toured New Zealand with the Western Suburbs (Sydney) side.

He plays five-eighth, and in that position should be a considerable asset to the Leeds side.

He comes of a Yorkshire family, for his father, Mr. Joseph Hey, who went to Australia 32 years ago, was born in Dewsbury, where he was well known as an athlete.

HAI-ALAI POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

It was announced by officials last night that Hai-Alai would be postponed indefinitely.

FINAL TEST MATCH STARTS

Drizzling Rain Delays Start at Oval

London, Aug. 14.

A continuous drizzle last night and this morning delayed the start of the third and final Test between England and New Zealand to-day, which finally commenced at 1.05 p.m.

The wicket was wholly protected from the rain.

Five thousand people were in the queue outside the grounds before the match began.

Vivian and Hadlee opened for New Zealand and had made 13 and seven runs respectively at lunch time, when the score stood at 20 without loss. Rain was falling again after lunch.

The New Zealand team is as follows: Vivian, Hadlee, Wallace, Weir, Donnelly, Moloney, Page, Roberts, Findill, Dunning and Cowie, Twelfth man, Carson.

The England team is: R.W.V. Robins, captain, Gover, Hammond, Goddard, Barnett, Ames, Paynter, Hardstaff, Hutton, Austin Matthews and Denis Compton.—Reuter.

AMATEUR FOOTBALL IN AUSTRALIA

English Touring Side is Beaten 5-4

English amateur football tourists were beaten 5-4 at Sydney. In the first minutes Hughes, the Australian inside right, scored, and four minutes later G. Smith, the centre forward headed the ball to Hughes, who again beat Woolcock, to register Australia's second goal. Corporal Eastham reduced the deficit from a penalty, and R.J. Matthews equalised.

W. Price, the Australian inside left then had a shot at goal. His first short failed and hit an upright, and, taking the rebound, he gave Australia the lead. Eastham equalised with a long shot. Smith gave Australia the head. Joy's third-back tactics did not pay against Smith's resource, and the centre forward scored Australia's fifth goal. Matthews scored a fourth goal for England.

NETHERLANDS RIDING VICTORY

Aachen, Aug. 14.

There was a Netherlands victory at the international equestrian sports that are being held here with a large number of participants from no less than 17 countries. In the jumping competition over nineteen obstacles Lieutenant Greter, of Holland, on the Hannoverian mare "Carina" completed the course without loss of points, thereby winning from over 70 competitors.—Trans-Ocean.

In the first four tours (two to S. Africa, one to Australia and one to Canada) the F.A. representatives had played and won 32 games and scored 449 goals against 57. Then in New Zealand this year the team carried on the good work by winning all their 11 matches. Then came Sydney and bang went the record.

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COTTON LEADING IN GERMAN OPEN

British Champ Turns in Score of 63

Badem, Aug. 14.

Henry Cotton, British links star, took the lead in the German Open Golf Championship to-day by turning in a score of 63 for the first round.

He led the field by nine strokes, breaking the previous course record of 66, held by Auguste Boyer.

Cotton bagged an eagle and nine birdies over the par 74 course.—Reuter.

THE AMAZING SPEED OF MIRZA II

Mirza II, the Aga Khan's unbeaten two-year-old, gave another amazing exhibition of speed in the Chesterfield Stakes at Newmarket on July 15.

He was into his stride like a flash when the barrier rose and in 25 yards had gained a three lengths' lead. He had increased this to eight lengths when he had gone a quarter of a mile.

As Mirza II breasted the rise for home, Smirke steadied the colt and cropped his hands. His winning margin was thus reduced to three lengths.

Mirza II was only cantering as he passed the post.

Cheering and hand clapping greeted his progress throughout the last two furlongs of the race.

The general impression was he could have won by a furlong. No horse he has yet met has been able to extend him.

U.S.A. LEADING IN CHESS TOURNAMENT

Stockholm, Aug. 14.

After the outstanding games of the last three rounds in the international chess tournament here were played off, it became apparent that a victory for the United States was assured. The position of the leading countries at the commencement of penultimate round is U.S.A. 51 points; Hungary 46½; Poland 44½, Argentina 44; Holland 44; Czechoslovakia 42½; Lithuania 40½ and Esthonia 40 points.—Trans-Ocean.

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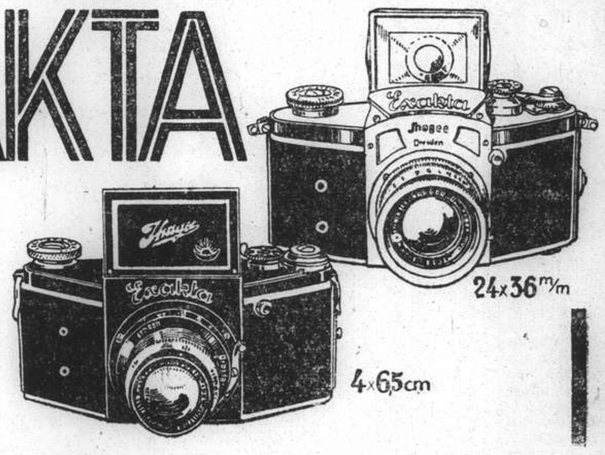

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NAVAL BATTLE OFF SPANISH COAST

Nationalists Preparing for New Santander Attack

BRITAIN MAY TAKE FIRM MEASURES

Valencia, Aug. 13.

A naval battle occurred to-day between the Republican destroyer, Ciscar, and the Nationalist vessels, Jupiter and Ciudad de Cadiz, which were accompanied by armed trawlers, according to reports from Gijon. The Jupiter is reported to have been seriously damaged.—Reuter.

French Ship Attacked

Tunis, Aug. 14.

The commander of the French merchantman, Paramé, which arrived at Tunis to-day, declared that a torpedo exploded before the ship while en route, following which a submarine of unidentified nationality rose to the surface and immediately dived.

Crews of ships anchored at Tunis have now asked their unions to ask that merchantmen be escorted by warships.—Havas.

Britain May Take Steps

London, Aug. 14.

The British Government, it was disclosed yesterday, are contemplating adequate measures in case the Spanish Nationalist leader, Gen. Francisco Franco, fails to release the three British ships taken in recent weeks.

Repeated demands have been made for the release of one of these, the ss. Molton, hailed on July 14. Authoritative circles are still hopeful that headquarters at Salamanca may yet yield to the insistence of the British Ambassador at Hendaye, Sir Henry Chilton.—Havas.

Republican Tanker Sunk

Salamanca, Aug. 14.

More details are now available about the sinking of the Republican tank steamer Campeador. A report from Nationalist quarters states that the tanker was sunk by the Nationalist destroyer Velasco and two auxiliary cruisers. No submarines took part in the attack. The Campeador was accompanied by Republican aeroplanes but the anti-aircraft guns of the Velasco prevented these from playing any useful part in the defence of the Campeador.

Messages received here from the Santander front appear to indicate that a Nationalist offensive against Santander is imminent. All roads leading to the front are crowded with troop transports and that the Nationalist artillery is heavily shelling the Republican positions.

Spanish Nationalist planes yesterday reappeared over Santander and dropped several thousand leaflets calling upon the population to surrender voluntarily.—Trans-Ocean.

Supplies For Republicans

Paris, Aug. 14.

Supplies of war material for the Republicans from France and Belgium since the beginning of this month are enumerated by the paper "Action Francaise." Among the deliveries quoted by the paper were 36 Ford Motor-lorries, six aeroplane engines and 20,000 litres of fuel despatched from Perthus near the Spanish frontier on August 3. 305 tons of various materials, 58 tons of foodstuffs and 27 motor-cycles sent on August 4 from Cerbere, 986,000 litres of fuel, six motorbuses, several Ford passenger cars, 26 Ford lorries and five Graham-Paige cars sent on August 5. Further war material was shipped every day of the month up to now.—Trans-Ocean.

Revolts Among Rebels

Barcelona, Aug. 14.

Numerous rebellions have broken out in the Nationalist ranks, according to a radio broadcast here.

Fusillades and cannonades were heard northwest of Torriente. The Republican Defence Ministry learned that 150 soldiers at Ceuta refused to board ship for Spain. Finally, grave incidents are reported at San Sebastian where it is said the frontier has been closed.—Havas.

BURGOS CONSULATE IN GIBRALTAR CLOSED

Gibraltar, Aug. 14.

It is understood that the Spanish Nationalist consulate, which has been functioning here in semi-secrecy, has been closed in obedience to the orders of the British authorities.—Reuter.

PARAGUAY CABINET COUP SUCCEEDS

Bloodless Revolt Overthrows Government

Asuncion, Aug. 14.

Without skirmishing or bloodshed, the forces of the Paraguayan Navy returned to their barracks last night after having obtained the resignation of the Cabinet. The President, Col. Raphael Franco, who is still at the head of the government he brought into power through the military *coup d'etat* of February 17, 1936, will proceed at once with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Col. Franco returned to his palace last evening, accompanied by the Ministers of Defence, Justice, and Public Security, and by Col. Paredes, leader of the revolt. Here he received a delegation of ex-servicemen.

Subsequently, Col. Paredes issued a proclamation asserting the maintenance of the President in his post and the continuation of the ideals inaugurated last February. Another proclamation, issued by police headquarters, lauded the members of the departing Cabinet and likewise promised that the incoming government would pursue the aims of the army junta.

The capital has recovered its normal aspect, with telephones, tramways and other services functioning, and shops open as usual.—Havas.

JAPAN MEETS RESISTANCE AT NANKOW

Tientsin, Aug 14.

Japanese military forces are reported to have admitted to-day that they were meeting stubborn resistance at Nankow. They claim, however, that they have occupied the mountain commanding the western entrance of the pass while the Chinese are said to be holding the other side of the defile. Meanwhile, a considerable number of wounded Japanese troops are passing through Tientsin.—Reuter.

BRITAIN ANXIOUS ON SHIP-LEASE

Warship Loan to Brazil May Be Bad Precedent

Washington, Aug. 14.

In an interview with Mr. Cordeli Hull, Secretary of State, Sr. Espil, the Ambassador of Argentina, asked that the projected loan of American warships to Brazil be postponed to allow Argentina to study the plan. Mr. Hull promised a speedy reply.

The Ambassador of Brazil, Sr. Oswaldo Aranha, informed Mr. Sumner Welles, the Under-Secretary of State, that Brazil had no objection to the delay demanded by Argentina, but would not modify her position.

It is learned that Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, told Mr Hull that he feared the loan would create a dangerous precedent.

The Senatorial Foreign Affairs Commission has semi-officially informed Brazil that it would agree to devote U.S.$4,000,000 to the repairing of the overage vessels if the Senate agrees to the loan.

The vessels to be loaned would be destroyers, as the vessels to replace these ships are already in the dockyards. The present project is considered an attempt to establish greater naval co-operation between the United States and the South American republics.—Havas.

Brazilian Envoy's Statement

London, Aug. 14.

According to "The Times," the Brazilian Ambassador here has published a declaration confirming negotiations for the loan of American warships to Brazil which he says was merely necessary for the rearmament of Brazil. Some months ago the Brazilian Government had requested the United States for the loan of some warships for training purposes. Considerable time must elapse before the Brazilian warships now under construction are ready and the Brazilian Government wishes in the meantime to train crews for them.—Trans-Ocean.

COURT APPOINTMENT BEING DELAYED

U.S. Senate Committee to Make No Special Move

Washington, Aug. 15.

Confirmation of the appointment to the Supreme Court of Senator Hugo L. Black, Democrat of Alabama, was delayed to-day when Senator Henry F. Ashurst, Democrat of Arizona, said he could not call a special meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which he is chairman. A regular meeting of the group will be held on Monday, he said.

The judiciary sub-committee approved the appointment of Senator Black, despite the attempt of Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican of Vermont, to delay action and investigate the constitutionality of the appointment and the eligibility of Senator Black.

The Attorney General, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, has ruled that Senator Black is fully eligible to the Supreme Court seat, regardless of the possible passage of a constitutional amendment under the President's judiciary reform programme. President Roosevelt said at his press conference to-day.

Senator William R. Borah, Progressive Republican of Idaho, had with others asserted that there is no vacancy on the Supreme Court bench now, because under the retirement act Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter in retiring is still a member of the bench, since he may be recalled for service at any time. Senator Borah held the appointment of Senator Black would therefore add a tenth justice to the bench.

A constitutional amendment has been proposed to clear up the confusion resulting from provisions of the retirement act.—United Press.

A hundred schools in and near Melbourne, Australia, have closed owing to an outbreak of infantile paralysis.

MODERN LIFE TOO SPEEDY

"Human Machine is Driven Too Hard"

WARNING BY SIR ARTHUR MACNALTY

The ill-effects on health of the speed of modern life were stressed by Sir Arthur Macnalty, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health and Board of Education.

He was delivering his presidential address to the Preventive Medicine Section of the Health Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, at Birmingham.

Sir Arthur Macnalty said that preventive medicine no longer had the comparatively simple task of dealing with sanitary evils and disease, of improving individual and environmental hygiene, and of introducing the next generation to a better state of things.

Hunt For Amusement

"The human machine is often driven so hard that it breaks down," he continued. "It is of little avail to preach doctrines of health to young men and maidens who have to toil all day in a sunless city, and who stint themselves of proper rest and proper food to burn the candle at both ends in a feverish hunt for ill-ventilated amusement at nightfall.

"Nervous breakdowns and mental disease give us cause for anxiety, and cannot be dissociated from modern conditions of life."

The problem of the decline in the birthrate was discussed at the opening of the local authorities' section.

Dr. R. R. Kuczynski, of the Department of Social Biology, London School of Economics, said that most people believed that an increase in marriages would have a considerable effect on the number of births.

"But since about 85 per cent. of all girls get married," he continued, "and since universal marriage cannot be realised—if for no other reason than because among the people over 20 there are only 88 males for 100 females—no conceivable increase of marriages could have a decisive effect on fertility."

The only practical means of checking population decline was an increase in marital fertility.

Parents' Fear of War

Cllr. D. Harper (Hemsworth) thought that the fear of war was an important factor in the decline of the birth-rate.

"Is there a man or a woman in this room," he asked, "who would be willing to raise five or six children for the purposes of cannon fodder? If this fear of war were taken away from our people, we should find a substantial increase in our birth-rate, I believe."

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, M.P., a member of the National Advisory Council for Physical Training, pointed out that there were 80 towns of more than 25,000 population which still had no public swimming bath.

Dr. Stella Churchill, a former member of the London County Council, deplored the fact that no provision was made in the Government's campaign for children under 5. It was shocking, she said, that these small children had nowhere to play, and she strongly urged that the London squares should be thrown open to them and their mothers.

"BULLDOG DRUMMOND" CREATOR DIES

Lt.-Col. Cyril McNeile, "Sapper" Passes at 49 Years

London, Aug. 14.

The death has occurred of Lt.-Col. Cyril McNeile, better known as "Sapper," the creator of the popular figure of adventure fiction, "Bulldog Drummond."

Lieut.-Col. McNeile was 49 years of age. He served in the Royal Engineers for 12 years and after his retirement in 1919 turned to writing. His publications included: "Sergeant Michael Cassidy," "The Island of Terror" and "Bulldog Drummond."—Reuter.

ABYSSINIA SHOWN PACIFIED

Marshal Graziani Makes Tour of the Interior

Rome, Aug. 14.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, the Viceroy of Ethiopia, is at present making a tour through those parts of the Empire which he has not visited previously.

Satisfactory conclusions regarding the internal pacification of Abyssinia are drawn here from the progress of the journey. Marshal Graziani, on whose life an attempt was made only a few months ago, is being enthusiastically greeted by the natives, according to the Rome Press. The Coptic clergy is taking part in the demonstrations without exception. The new spirit prevailing among the population was indicated by the fact, it is pointed out, that the Marshal could safely travel by car with only five motor-cyclists as guard.—Trans-Ocean.

LOYALS STOP CARS WITH SOLDIERS

Chinese Try to Get Through in Western District

An incident involving Chinese troops and British members of the Shanghai Defence Force was reported in the Western outside roads district late last night. According to word reaching the Settlement Police, eight lorry-loads of Chinese troops moved towards Shanghai in Great Western Road when, at Keswick Road, they encountered a detail of the Loyal Regiment on defensive duty.

The Chinese soldiers attempted to go through, but the British military quickly took up positions and manned machine-guns. The result was that the Chinese soldiers turned about and drove off. Not a shot was fired.

The incident occurred at about 9.30 p.m., according to the report.

MORE GERMANS ARRESTED IN SOVIET UNION

Moscow, Aug. 14.

The number of Germans living in Soviet Russia now under arrest is stated to have reached 214 according to the latest reports, 91 arrests having been made in Moscow alone. Approximately one fifth of all Germans living in the Soviet Union have now been arrested for examination by the Ogpu.—Trans-Ocean.

M. MAXIM LITVINOV NOT IN DISGRACE

London, Aug. 14.

The Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Maxim Litvinov, is not in disgrace, local Soviet quarters maintained yesterday, refuting a rumour current in connection with his trip to Vienna, ostensibly to consult a prominent Austrian physician on his health. M Litvinov will be at Geneva to represent the U.S.S.R. at the September meeting of the League of Nations, it is stated.—Havas.

DEUTSCHES REICH

The German Consulate-General requests all Germans residing in Shanghai to report immediately their present address, telephone numbers and the number of family members, surnames, ages, and sex to the German Consulate-General. A member of the Consulate staff will be present at the Consulate premises, No. 2 Peking Road, Tel. 11261-2-3, at all hours of the day and night until further notice.

R. C. W. BEHREND,
Acting Consul-General.

Shanghai, August 14.

HELD OVER—FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY!

GRAND
SHANGHAI'S PALACE OF THE MOVIES
AIR COOLED AND AIR CONDITIONED

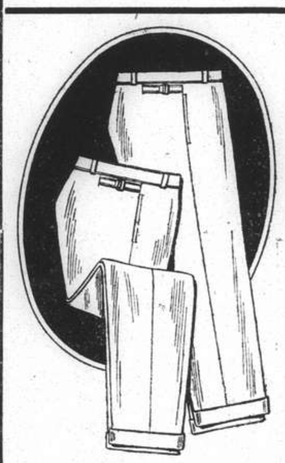
at 10.30 a.m.
Other Performances at
2.15, 5.15 and 7.15 p.m.

From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli—
The Gayest, Starpacked Songfest You'd Ever Hope to See!

DORIS WESTON
The SINGING MARINE
DOC ROCKWELL
HUGH HERBERT
"CAUSE MY BABY SAYS IT'S SO"
"THE LADY WHO COULDN'T BE KISSED"
LARRY ADLER
"THE SONG OF THE MARINES" (We're shovin' right off again)
LEE DIXON
Dick Powell
First in Love! First in Songs! First in Laughs!
ALLEN JENKINS

ALSO SHOWING:
"AT YOUR SERVICE MADAME"
TECHNICOLOUR CARTOON

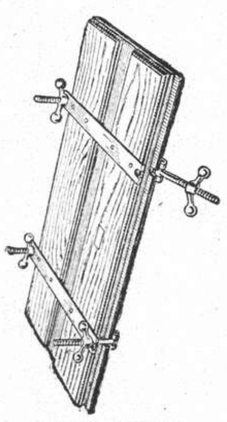
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN MEN'S WEAR



GABARDINE TROUSERS
English make, Cream only.
All waist sizes.
Usually $21.50
SALE $14.50 pair

INTERLOCK SPORTS SHIRTS
Colours: White, Blue, Fawn or Grey. All shirts have short sleeves.
Usually $2.50
SALE $1.50 each

MEN'S NAVY BLUE BLAZERS
24 only of English manufacture.
Usually $17.50
SALE $8.75 each



TROUSER PRESSES
Complete with Stretcher.
Best English make.
Size 14 x 28 ins.
Usually $18.50
SALE $9.25 each

SUMMER WASHING SUITS
From $19.50

100 SUITS MEN'S SUMMER WEIGHT PYJAMAS
Strong Cotton quality with contrasting collar and cuffs.
Usually $6.95 suit
SALE $4.50 suit

12 SPECIAL BARGAINS AT HALF PRICE AND LESS

"VIYELLA" TENNIS SOCKS
100 pairs only, in sizes 9—9½—10 and 10½ ins.
Usually $2.95 and $3.50 pair
SPECIAL BARGAIN $1.50 pair

MEN'S WHITE POPLIN SHIRTS
Coat Style Shirts with Attached Collars. White only. All sizes. Usually $5.95.
SPECIAL BARGAIN $2.95 each

"PUBLIC" BROADCLOTH SHIRTS
American make, collar attached style. In various self colours. Usually $7.50.
SPECIAL BARGAIN $3.75 each

100 CIGARETTE CASES
Small, medium and large sizes in various qualities and styles. Usually $2.50 to $5.50.
SPECIAL BARGAIN $1 each

ENGLISH MADE
TENNIS SHIRTS
Cotton Taffeta Quality. Usually $7.50.
SPECIAL BARGAIN $3.50 each
Other Prices $2.50 and $2.95 each

OPEN END RAYON TIES
A unique assortment in smart stripes and designs.
Usually $1.95 to $2.95.
SPECIAL BARGAIN $1 each

FRENCH PATTERN BRACES
Made in England
Web quality with rustless fittings. In fine neat stripes. Small sizes only. Usually $4.50.
SPECIAL BARGAIN $1.95 pair

SEMI-STIFF DOUBLE COLLARS
Our famous "KOOLTEX" and "RED-HAND" brands.
Usually $1.50 and $1.60 each
SPECIAL BARGAIN 75 cts. each

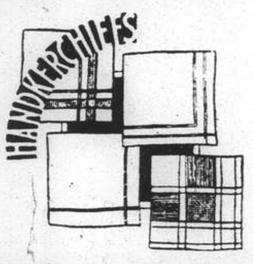
MEN'S FANCY SILK SOCKS
Neat fancy designs in Fawns, Greys, and Browns.
Sizes: 10—10½ and 11 ins. Usually $1.95 to $2.50.
SPECIAL BARGAIN $1 pair

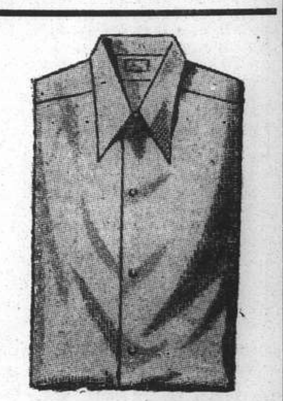
SETS OF STUDS AND LINKS
Comprising 2 Gold Plated Studs and a pair of Gold Plated Links. Usually $1.95 and $2.95.
SPECIAL BARGAIN $1 set

MEN'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS
18 only of English manufacture. Usual Grey shade. Silk lined. Usually $29.50.
SPECIAL BARGAIN $12.50 each

100 BRIAR PIPES
Light coloured French Briars. Straight shapes.
Usually $3.95
SPECIAL BARGAIN $1.95 each

GENUINE WHITE IRISH LAWN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS
Ready for use. 100 dozen only.
Usually $12.50 doz.
SALE $5.95 doz.
ALSO HUNDREDS OF BARGAINS IN OTHER DEPTS.





"ARROW" SHIRTS
Not old stock but the balance of our Summer delivery. Colours: White, Blue, Fawn, Grey and Green.
SALE $7.50 each

MERCERISED LISLE HOSE
Khaki or Beige
Usually $3.95
SALE $2.95 pair

KHAKI SHIRTS
SALE $5.95 each

INDIA GAUZE VESTS
style as sketch.
Usually $2.50
SALE $1.50 each
CHEAPER QUALITY BUT SLEEVELESS
SALE 75 cts. each

BATHING SUITS
50 only. One piece style with skirt. Plain shades Navy or Maroon. All sizes.
SALE $7.50 suit

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

The Tourist in Our Midst

Teaching the Shanghai Resident to Make the Most of her Advantages

This is a week-end when there is more than the usual fraternizing in Shanghai. A new war rumour draws crowds together whose separate entities were ignorant of each other's existence a few moments previous. Uniforms prompt friendly enquiries as to how the good old S. V. C. is making out at the front. All of us, whether Old China Hands or the most recent of griffins, are anxious to tell of our trials or to find an audience for the sights we have seen.

This state of emergency, unofficial though it be, has the result of breaking down any formality—if such a thing can be said to exist at any time in this cosmopolitan city—and all of us hobnob over the latest bulletin, the report of a Volunteer off an hour or two, the most pathetic refugee tale or our pet grouse over the situation in general.

The tourist, who is not as used to wars as the old resident, has proved a very good sport about accepting the annoyances inherent in the situation. She wishes that she might have seen Peking, not to mention Korea and Manchuria, but she is kind enough to say that she is glad to have had more time to spend in Shanghai.

A Small World

The war has turned many of our sight-see-ers into newspaper correspondents over night and one can imagine that the old home towns from New York, Chicago and San Francisco down to Kankakee and Hemlock Bottoms are going to learn more about China, Japan and the reactions of Their Own Correspondent than ever before. This is quite to the good. It will be a good thing for the world to be better acquainted with the Far East, though there are more agreeable topics to stress than those to the fore at the moment.

On leaves spent at Home Martha has noticed that her hearers tired all too soon of the little talkies of life in China with which she was willing, nay, even anxious to regale them. Perhaps when this year's crop of tourists return they will acquaint the western world with China and Japan to such an extent that they will begin to sound like real neighbours and then Cathay will be familiar enough ground to one's family and friends that it may be mentioned without fear of boring them.

Seeing Shanghai First

Our visitors are still shopping, albeit with rather more restraint than hitherto, as possible difficulties of transportation loom up before them, but as one woman put it: "I haven't been able to see Peking and the Forbidden City, but I've had the leisure to look around Shanghai shops, museums and collections, and I've been able to show the old residents a lot of beautiful things they never knew about before. You Shanghai people," she continued, are so used to running up to Peking or over to Japan whenever you want to see something beautiful that you overlook things right at your feet. I've several other leads to investigate and if I can only stay here as long as I'd like to, you'll see me showing Shanghai to its own citizens on my personally conducted tours. Want to join?"

The same lady, who has a pretty taste in art, and a passion for ceramics, said she was surprised to find how many excellent pieces could be purchased here. "Of course," she admitted, "I can't give you any good stories about strolling into the Chinese City and discovering beneath layers of dust some priceless bits of blanc de chine or sang de boeuff. My bargains may or may not have any claims to antiquity, but they are worth to me all that I paid for them because I like them. When I make a real investment I get as many connoisseurs—and I believe you have them right around you—to judge the curio, and at least it is teaching me a lot about Chinese art."

Collecting Thrills

There are many other visitors who, far from being disturbed by the firing, except, of course, by the distress and damage caused, are anxious to get as close to the front as possible. "What's the best place to see the fighting without getting hit?" demanded an amiable lady the other day, in the same tones in which she would insist upon having a ringside seat at a boxing match. Her harrassed guide-manager is having a hard time to prevent her from endeavouring to force her way through the barricades outside Chapei.

A brisk sale of diaries should be going on, to judge from all the tourists who are keeping a record of it. One of them has gone back to the "Rumouresque" of her Great War days when news and rumours indiscriminately were pasted into a scrap book to be marked later according to accuracy. She was in war work and on one of the forced evacuations the tome had to be left behind, to her unending regret.

Speaking of rumours, it is interesting to note at this time how many different stories are circulated about the same event even by eye witnesses. One can hardly wonder that there are differences of opinion amongst those high in authority. One couple who are stopping here temporarily have decided to take sides during the conflict. The husband has taken the Japanese side, the wife is all for the Chinese. By the terms of their agreement they each present the news from opposing angles and hope in that way to arrive at some compromise which may represent the actual facts more correctly than the more one-sided attitude. In this particular instance it seems to be working out pretty well, but it would probably be disastrous to the peace and comity of the average home.

Studying Up

Showing that we may well learn from the stranger within our gates (or does one say barbed-wire entanglements?) many of those who are staying in Shanghai longer than they had anticipated are seeking the opportunity to read up on Chinese history and more especially on books bearing directly upon the conflict in actual progress. Messrs Kelly & Walsh, the Chinese-American Publishing Company, the China News Company and others are constantly publishing lists of books which make very timely reading.

There is one thing, however, which tourists are collecting willy-nilly, a realization of what conflict means to the helpless populace. The flight of terror-stricken thousands with their household goods clutched in a little bundle, piled up in rickshaws, perched on hand carts, hordes roaming the city shelterless, mothers suckling their babies on the steps of business buildings, another mother giving her youngster his morning bath on the street by a dripping hydrant! And yet the good-will and courage which most of these refugees display arouse respect as well as pity and an indignation that civilization still tolerates war.

The jaunty suit to travel in and to wear to greet the autumn, not to mention that it will be useful for southern trips later in the year.

VAT 69 WHISKY SIGN TOPPLES

One item in the damage done by the recent typhoon in Shanghai was the destruction wrought upon the imposing Vat 69 Whisky bottle erected along Bubbling Well Road. The first day of the stormy session one of the sides of the bottle caved in revealing its gaping innards. The second day the fury of the storm was too much for its moorings, and the bottle toppled over to fall upon one side. It was a good thing that the intensity of the typhoon was no greater than it was, otherwise the effigy might have "up anchored" and "gone with the wind," in which case Shanghai would have lost an interesting advertising display.

Reconstructed Bottle

Immediately the typhoon was over however, the creators of the effigy, Millington Limited, sent a crew of workmen to the site and reconstruction work was commenced. Now the bottle can once more hold up its head among its surrounding displays, and in addition it has been reconstructed in such a manner as to allow artificial illumination at night. Passers-by along Bubbling Well Road each evening can view the effigy with ease, as it has been effectively lighted up.

The bottle was originally used in the Second Better Homes and Chinese Industries Exhibition recently held at the Shanghai Race Club, at the request of William Sanderson & Son, distillors of the famous Vat 69 Whisky. It was built to scale from an actual model of the familiar bottle, and is believed to be the largest whisky bottle in the world. After the Exhibition it was removed to Bubbling Well Road.

HOW TO PRESERVE SUMMER VEGETABLES

Advice for the Domestic Housewife

Fruits are more often preserved against a winter's day than vegetables, and most women or their cooks seem to feel that they are easier to put up than green things. It is not difficult however, to bottle vegetables if you follow instructions, and a shelf full of neat jars is a great comfort.

In the first place, all vegetables must be washed in plenty of water, and, even more important still, if they are to be a good colour they need to be well rinsed. The next step is to prepare them in the same way as for ordinary cooking.

Young carrots should be well scraped and cleaned; all green leaves must be removed.

Beans, such as French, beans, are topped, tailed, and sliced or not as preferred. Runner beans are usually sliced. Peas should be graded as much as possible.

By the way, peas and beans are regarded as two of the most difficult vegetables to bottle successfully. Before shelling the peas, place them as they are in cold water. Now proceed with the shelling. When the vegetables have been washed they must be blanched.

A colander will do quite well as a receptacle for this purpose, but, alternatively, you can tie them in a muslin loosely. Now plunge them into rapidly boiling water for three minutes. Take them out and plunge at once into cold water. They will then be ready for packing into the bottles.

Lemon Juice Method

Here are directions for what is known as the lemon juice method of bottling, as this is quick and inexpensive.

Prepare the brine, using two and a half ounces of salt to one gallon of water. Boil these together, then add five fluid ounces of strained lemon juice to one gallon of water. Allow this salt and lemon solution to cool, then pour it over the vegetables already packed in the bottles. Seal the bottles with liquid mutton fat. Have a fish kettle ready; this should have a false bottom of either wood, or paper (or use the usual drainer.) Place the bottles in this.

If using screw top jars, unscrew the lids one half turn and cover completely with cold water. Bring slowly to the boil; this takes one and a half hours. When ready, remove from the fish kettle, place on a wooden table and seal in the usual way.

"PUTTING YOUR FOOT INTO IT"

In fashion, as well as in comfort! Isn't that enough to attract the average woman? Is there any reason to believe your feet should not have the careful attention you give your hands? There is every reason to believe it will pay in appearance and comfort; many women have proved this to be so.

It all started with the vogue for tinted fingernails. Someone decided it was inconsistent to colour the nails on only ten digits and accordingly discovered how attractive tinted toenails were. When this practice is adopted, it follows that toenails should be tinted in the same colour tone as the fingernails, and it adds to the attraction to tint the toenails a deeper shade than the fingers. For instance, if Old Rose is worn on the fingers, use Robin Red on the toenails; with Coral on the fingers, use Cardinal on the toes; Mauve on the fingers, Burgundy on the toes, Light Rust with Rust and so on.

"Bells on Her Toes"

When a woman adopts this fashion it inspires greater care of the feet with resultant increased well-being. For, if polished nails are to look well, there should be no overgrown cuticle on the nails. The same Oily Cuticle Remover that you use in your manicure will also take care of the cuticle on your toenails. Incidentally, cuticle remover is good for the removal of callous, the cutting of which never is recommended.

It is advisable to wear the nails short in length and to avoid filing or cutting down at the sides. It also is advisable to give the edges a final smoothing off with an emery board to prevent rough places that cause runs in stockings. Finally a little cuticle oil or cream rubbed into the cuticle around the toenails every day will do its good work, and some of your hand cream massaged into your feet will more than pay in the added comfort it gives.

Bags are eye-catchers in Hollywood's accessories picture these days. Miss Olivia de Havilland matches hers to a hyacinth linen hat and bolero. The bag is perfectly square and the linen is striped with strips of polished bamboo.

FOR MEALS AROUND THE CLOCK

All-bran muffins and jam make an interesting addition to meals around the clock. Serve them for breakfast with scrambled eggs and bacon or with a hot soup and salad for luncheon.

Cereal can be an inexpensive ally in helping the housewife plan interesting and appealing menus. Many women look upon cereal merely as a breakfast food that should be served with cream or milk. They forget that this same cereal may be used as a prime ingredient in the preparation of delicious quick breads, cookies, rolls, in combination with vegetables, in puddings and cakes.

Just take that old standby all-bran, for example, if you want further proof that cereal can be pleasantly and inexpensively incorporated in many intriguing round-the-clock menus. All-bran biscuits, muffins or rolls, not to mention the amazing variety of quick loaf breads offer a pleasant change from the usual toast or sliced bread for breakfast, luncheon and dinner menus. This same cereal is splendid in place of nuts in all kind of cookies and in puddings and even certain types of candy like brittle.

All-Bran Recipes

You will find the use of all-bran in cooking also an ideal way in which to give necessary bulk to foods that are otherwise lacking in this important feature.

Try all-bran muffins and jam with your scrambled eggs to-morrow morning or if you have cereal and cream as a breakfast ritual anyhow, serve them with a hot soup and crisp salad for luncheon. The triple tested recipe follows:

All-Bran Muffins

2 tablespoons fat
¼ cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup all-bran
¾ cup milk
1 cup flour
½ teaspoon salft
2½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar thoroughly; add egg and beat until creamy. Stir in all-bran and milk; let soak until the moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to the first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in a moderate over (400°F.) about 30 minutes.

Yield: 8 large muffins (3" in diameter) or 12 small (2¼" in diameter).

Note: When sour milk or buttermilk is used instead of sweet milk, use ½ teaspoon soda and only 1 teaspoon baking powder.

Miss Rosalind Marquis couples her natural straw wagon wheel hat up with a pouchy bag of natural straw, which is done up in the same kind of tile velvet ribbons as the band on her hat.

WHARNCLIFFE PIT EXPLOSION

Discipline of the Night Shift "Was Not Good"

A REFLECTION UPON THE MANAGEMENT

The placing of a brick to hold open two doors which were hindering men cleaning up was held in the report, issued last month, by Sir Henry Walker, Chief Inspector of Mines, to be the preliminary factor which led to the explosion at Wharncliffe Colliery, Barnsley, last August. Fifty-seven men were killed and the only survivor died later.

In the judgment of Sir Henry Walker, who conducted the inquiry, one of the crucial parts of the evidence was that two doors separating the intake airway on one of the levels from the main return airway were found uninjured and wide open. The doors were open, he considers, because two men engaged in cleaning up one of the return airways had to take empty tubs through the doors, fill them with rubbish, and then return with them.

"Apparently the doors were a hindrance to them and they spragged each of them wide open by putting a brick between the rail and each door. Naturally there was some demur on the part of the representatives of the Yorkshire Mineworkers' Association in accepting the evidence given on this point, but it was conclusive."

The effect of leaving these doors open was that ventilation reaching one of the levels went straight into the main return, resulting in fire-damp accumulating in the face, which was reached by little, if any, ventilation.

Shots Not Fired

A second crucial part of the evidence was that shots were not fired on that particular face during the night of August 5-6 as was intended. Some 23 or 24 shot-holes had been drilled ready for charging, but for some reason the deputy in charge on the shift during the explosion had not started upon this part of the work before the explosion occured.

It had been suggested that the delay in firing the shots was because the deputy, who was described as very conscientious, may have been troubled with gas, but the matter could not be taken farther, adds Sir Henry Walker, with the comment, "It is a peculiar circumstance."

The third crucial part of the evidence was that the commutator cover of the motor of the loader was found on the floor and the cover of the starting switch was found to be loose.

Dealing with the cause of ignition, Sir Henry Walker states:—"Appearances certainly point to the starting switch or the commutator of the loader motor having been the cause, and, although there is no absolute proof, I have no doubt that sparking at the one or the other was the cause."

After reviewing the evidence concerning dust on the roads he states that, in view of the precautions taken, it was very disturbing to find the explosion had spread over such an extent of workings. The fact that the explosion was confined to haulage roads was reason for believing that coal dust was responsible for the extension of the explosion, but the possibility of fire-damp being present in the intake air had to be considered.

The conditions of mining were changing, and in the colliery comparatively large tonnages of coal were filled into tubs by mechanical loaders and then hauled by machinery. In this way much more coaldust was deposited. Horses or ponies tended to mix coal and stone dust, but in mechanical mining the traffic was much less in proportion to the coal transported.

Night Shift Discipline

In his concluding general remarks the Chief Inspector states that "discipline in his mine on the night shift was not good." As examples he cites the propping open of ventilation doors, the removal of the cover of the commutator without first disconnecting the cable, and other points mentioned in evidence about shot-firing and the use of detector lamps.

"These acts of indiscipline reflect upon the management and may be indirectly due to the numerous changes of manager and undermanager which have taken place at this and the other collieries under the same control."

He also expresses the opinion that, as in the Whitehaven Colliery explosion in 1931, the explosion extended because of dampness causing limestone dust to bind and not intermingle with fine coaldust. While limestone dust might be effective in deep and hot mines, it was not suitable in comparatively shallow mines, especially during summer months, when they were apt to be damp.

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by E. S. Wilkinson

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North-China Daily News

17 The Bund, Shanghai

Famous screen star tells why he picked the girl with Tangee lips

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Tangee can't make your lips look painted, because it isn't paint. It simply intensifies your own natural color, that's most flattering to you. The creme base of Tangee keeps lips smooth, youthful and appealing. If you prefer more color for evening, use Tangee Theatrical.

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KIDNAPPING OF THE GARROW BABY

Lady Detective Solves Peculiar Case

THREATENING LETTERS DISREGARDED

By Nigel Morland

(In the "Oregonian")

Mrs. Pym picked up the newspaper left for her by her assistant, Det.-Inspr. Shott. It was a lunch edition, bearing in heavy type the news:

Garrow Baby Kidnapped

Elsie Garrow, the 12-month-old child of Jayden Garrow, the famous film director, was kidnapped late last night or early this morning.

It appears that threatening letters had been received by Mr. Garrow, who, at the time, considered them to be no more than a heartless practical joke.

Scotland Yard's famous woman detective an hour later arrived at Garrow's home, a small, self-contained building on the Berkshire side of the Thames.

Mrs. Pym was taken into a small, well-furnished study, where the famous director was waiting for them. He was a big, greyhaired man. Just then he looked distraught.

"What about those letters?" she asked.

Garrow opened a drawer and took out two photographs.

"The originals are with the police. These'll give you an idea of them."

When she had read the letters and studied them for several minutes Mrs. Pym's lips curled.

"An educated person trying to give the impression of being a thug. The mis-spellings are childish. Tell me what happened."

Garrow sighed as he leaned against his desk.

"When we went in this morning," he resumed, "the baby was gone. The night nursery was in hopeless disorder—you can see that for yourself, anyway.

"I went straight in to Miss Paul, the nurse, and woke her up. She had no idea that anything was wrong, and she slipped on a wrap and had joined us almost as soon as I got back to the next room.

The Berkshire man broke in.

"This is the note Mr. Garrow found pinned to the pillow. You can handle it, ma'am—we've tested it for prints without any results." The note was brief:

Elsie will be sent back to yew on payment of £300 yew will be told were to put the money yew must advertise in the daily report.

Mrs. Pym laughed mirthlessly.

"Pity they didn't sign it with the black hand and make the thing complete."

Secretary Interrogated

Garrow nodded and rang a bell on his desk. A few moments later a bright, fair-haired young man introduced as John Sullavan, the secretary, entered the room.

"Now, Mr. Sullavan, was the baby all right last night?" Mrs. Pym asked.

"Yes, Mr. Garrow and I looked in when we got home at about 11. She was fast asleep then, and Miss Paul was just preparing to go to bed. She sleeps in the next room."

"This morning, when you found the baby gone, Miss Paul rushed in behind Mr. Garrow?"

"That's right."

Miss Paul was the last to be questioned. She was older than Mrs. Pym had expected, though she had successfully managed to hide the fact she was past her first youth by the careful use of make-up.

When she spoke, however, the detectives noticed her false teeth and the little lines round her face that showed when when she smiled.

"I can't believe it happened," she said miserably. "I didn't hear a thing, and I'm usually a very light sleeper. It nearly broke my heart when Mr. Garrow woke me and told me what had happened."

Mrs. Pym nodded and dismissed her. Then she went to the night nursery.

Entrance By Ladder

The big, light room upstairs that overlooked the river showed plain evidence of the intruders. A ladder was resting against the window sill, and an earthy footprint lay on the carpet near the cot. The bedclothes were tumbled.

Mrs. Pym prowled round. Her scrutiny was thorough. She examined the bedclothes minutely, paying particular attention to one blanket that had almost fallen off.

At last she seemed satisfied and they moved to Miss Paul's room. Here Mrs. Pym's examination was swift. She looked at the unmade bed and went into the little bathroom adjoining, to return very shortly.

In silence they descended the stairs to find the agitated father walking up and down the study in short, nervous strides.

Mrs. Pym's eyes were very bleak. "Mr. Garrow, I'd like to talk to Miss Paul again, please."

The nurse was brought back. Her red eyes betrayed that she had been weeping.

Window Left Open

Mrs. Pym's voice was pleasant. "Did you leave the window unlocked last night?" she asked.

"Certainly, ma'am. Baby had to have fresh air, and I always left it wide open. Mr. Garrow hadn't told me about the threats he'd received."

"That so, sir?"

"I'm afraid it is. You see," Garrow explained, turning to Mrs. Pym, "I didn't take the notes seriously."

"Exactly. Miss Paul—tell me exactly what you did before you went to bed and how Mr. Garrow called you."

The nurse thought for a moment. "After Mr. Garrow had been in with his secretary I put baby in a comfortable position and lit the night lamp. Then I went to bed, pushing the door half to."

"Being a nurse, you are, I take it, very clean and orthodox in your personal habits?"

"I am, ma'am. We had to pass a stiff test for hygiene at the Home before we qualified. Where was I? Oh, yes. The next thing I knew was that Mr. Garrow was shaking me and crying out that baby was gone. I was only half awake, but I snatched up my wrap and followed him at once."

"Yes, so he told me." Mrs. Pym rubbed her chin thoughtfully. "Do you ever kiss baby, or anything like that, with lipstick on?"

Miss Paul flushed.

"Really, I don't think that's fair I never kiss baby and I very seldom use lipstick. But I was so pale this morning—"

It was Mrs. Pym's sudden harsh gesture that stopped her.

"Inspector!" The grim woman turned to the Berkshire man. "Carry out my orders, please; put Miss Paul under arrest for abduction!"

The nurse screamed and ran to the door, but the inspector was too quick for her. A moment later she was seated in an armchair, her face blazing with anger.

"You were responsible for kidnapping the baby." Mrs. Pym's expression was like granite as she made the accusation. "You took her out of the cot yourself, either before or after you disarranged the room. When you bent down to pick up the child your lips touched one of the blankets. I saw the marks of lipstick."

Nurse Breaks Down

The nurse stared at the grim faces round her. Suddenly she broke down.

"Yes, I did it—I did it! It was Kendal who made me do it; he swore he'd marry me if he could get enough capital to emigrate with . . . Baby's not hurt. I drugged her . . . She's in a cradle in the disused toolshed . . ."

Garrow gave a cry and ran out. Mrs. Pym's face was very stern as she picked up her bag.

"The inspector will look after you both, young woman. You won't get any sympathy from me—kidnaping's about the dirtiest of crimes. Next time you try it don't keep your dental plate in your mouth all night.

"There was a glass of mouthwash on your bathroom shelf, clean and unused. If that's not enough, there's a smear of lipstick on the top of your bed sheet. You probably lay down with your clothes on, and you weren't going to let your lover see you without make-up. Come along, Shott."

FILIBUSTER TECHNIQUE IN CONGRESS

President Roosevelt Prepared for Developments: Some Historic Examples

Washington, July 10.

While orthodox administration leaders have readily conceded that it will take about two weeks of debate on the Court Reorganization Bill before one can say that a genuine filibuster is in progress, such dilatory tactics have been threatened to prevent passage of the bill, and the President's field marshals have prepared themselves for that development.

Quintus Fabius Maximus, Roman hero of the Second Punic War, was probably the first outstanding filibuster of record, in the sense of skillful use of tactical delay. Fabius, facing certain defeat in a pitched battle, kept the great Hannibal Barca so busy chasing him that the Carthaginian had no opportunity to take Rome. Fabius's filibuster was successful. The Spartans at Thermopylae and Horatius at the Bridge also smacked of the filibuster, but with sufficient difference not to qualify fully.

While the term "filibuster" comes to us through the Spanish "filibustero" from the Dutch "vrijbuiter," meaning a free-booter or military adventurer in search of plunder, in the United States we have adapted it to mean the leader of a minority determined to thwart the will of the majority in a legislative assembly, and hence the tactics employed by such a minority. Our legislative history is full of instances of such filibustering.

The Invariable Pattern

The technique of the legislative filibuster follows an invariable pattern, differing only in detail and in degree of dullness. The device is employable with any real success only in a legislative body such as the United States Senate, where the rules permit unlimited debate except in rare cases, with no restriction on subject-matter. It usually begins with extensive heckling of the spokesmen for the majority, whose will the filibusters are determined to thwart; long speeches follow, with the minority working in shifts. The speeches are strung out by the reading of interminable documents allegedly pertinent to the subject, but sometimes quite impertinent. The purpose is to extend the debate to such length as to weary the majority and force compromise or utter abandonment of the project at issue.

Occasional brief filibusters occur in the House of Representatives, where the rules of debate are very strict, but these involve skilful manipulation of the rules. In the House a member must really keep to the subject, and it is possible without much trouble to limit his time. But he can demand innumerable roll-calls, each consuming some forty-five minutes; he can insist on the full reading by the clerk of every document brought to the attention of the House, and he can in a hundred other such minor ways delay action for many hours.

The technique in the Senate is much simpler, and more a matter of physical endurance than of parliamentary skill.

Mr. Robert M. La Follette the elder was the greatest filibuster of record. He spoke continuously for eighteen hours and twenty-three minutes against the Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Bill on May 29, 1908. His speech consumed forty-two small-type pages of The Congressional Record. It was unsuccessful, because of a lack of teamwork.

Huey Long's Record

No one Senator has ever approached the supremacy of "Fighting Bob" except the late Huey Long, who held the floor in June, 1935, for fifteen and a half hours, opposing extension of the National Industrial Recovery Act. His filibuster, conducted single-handed, was broken by a determined and light-hearted group of "freshmen" under the expert guidance of some of the older hands. Long finally wore out, and his obstructionist tactics resulted in nothing more than unnecessary delay.

One of the most famous filibusters was a successful group effort in 1922 to defeat an anti-lynching bill. Senator Harrison of Mississippi held the Senate up for days over the question of having the chaplain's prayer read into the previous day's journal. The entire journal had been read at his insistence, contrary to custom, and then he noted the omission of reference to the prayer. He demanded that the prayer be inserted. There was no text available and the chaplain could not be found. When he was finally brought in and the prayer inserted, Senator Harrison questioned its accuracy. This went on and on.

One favourite device of filibusters is the reading of long, dreary documents supposedly pertinent to the subject. Senators have been known to exclaim:

"Mr. President, the Senator asks how many people are interested in the defeat of this iniquitous bill. Mr. President, I ask that the clerk read this list of persons who are vitally interested."

Whereupon the clerk is called upon to read the interminable columns of the telephone book!

The filibuster which brought such legislative tactics most sharply into the public mind was that by the elder La Follette against the bill to arm merchant ships, just before American entry into the Great War in 1917. La Follette and his associates took advantage of the fact that the Congress would adjourn automatically at noon on March 4, and continued speaking against the bill until that hour arrived. The anger of President Wilson at this "little group of wilful men," combined with the war hysteria then mounting, brought about a modification of the Senate rules to permit limitation of debate when demanded by a sufficient number of members.

Reed Smoot, back in 1915, was the moving spirit in a filibuster which defeated a ship purchase bill. Six days of this debate were consumed in discussing whether to limit debate, and the filibuster as a whole lasted twenty-three days. Senator Gallinger, 78 years old, made several speeches, one of them more than seven hours long. Some Senators slept in the chamber, never leaving during the entire period.

The Sherman Silver Purchase Bill in 1893 provoked a prolonged filibuster, and Senator Allen of Nebraska spoke for nearly fifteen hours, sipping tea and eating sandwiches the while. But, like Huey Long nearly forty-two years later, he wearied at last.

The Time Factor

The success of a filibuster is predicated entirely on a time limit of one sort or another. In the old days it was usually the automatic adjournment of a "lame duck" session on March 4. In the case of Long's anti-NRA filibuster it was the imminent expiration date of the law. More recently it has been the eagerness of Congress to adjourn and leave Washington.

Where a definite and inexorable question of time has existed, filibusters have had a better-than-fair measure of success. The question is now raised seriously for the first time, in connection with the Court Bill, whether a filibuster can be successful if there is no time limit. There is nothing to prevent Congress from sitting continuously if it wishes. But generally it does not wish. The popular, and to some extent official, conception of the function of Congress has latterly come to be that it meets only to go home as quickly as possible—that if it does not do so it is somehow recreant. If this feeling is strong enough, a filibuster, even without "lame duck" sessions, has a good chance of winning.

However, there is always the matter of public opinion. Few Senators are as secure politically as was Long in his tight little empire of Louisiana, and they cannot ignore rising indignation back home. If they have reason to believe their minority campaign is reacting unfavourably on the electorate, they will give in as gracefully as possible.

"False and perjured," said the Warrington County Court Judge when a motorist and his wife maintained they had driven at under 15 m.p.h. on the Chester-Tarporley road.

WORLD BOY SCOUT AIMS DEFINED

Motive of World Peace and Good-will Reaffirmed

The Hague, Aug. 14.

Following the conclusion of the International Boy Scout Jamboree at Vogelenzang, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell were received by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland in private audience.

A resolution passed at the concluding session of the International Boy Scout Conference once more outlines the aims of the movement as set down by the founder, the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell. The resolution which stresses that the chief aim of the organization is physical training of youth and promotion of sane nationality is prominently featured and favourably commented on by the Netherlands press.

The resolution further asks the international committee to do everything in its power to ensure a promotion of the movement in the spirit of international co-operation without regard to creed or race. The resolution goes on severely to criticize the trends towards militarization of the movement or its permeation with political tendencies as such might easily lead to a conflict within the ranks of the movement and would moreover jeopardize the success of efforts to maintain peace and goodwill among nations. —Trans-Ocean.

Colombo has installed its first pedestrian crossings just outside the police station, so pedestrians better look out. At least, when the police do.

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Our famous "Henley" quality, ready-to-use Real Wigan Sheets.

Sizes	Usually	Sale Prices
54" x 90"	$4.25	$3.50 each
64" x 90"	$5.25	$4.65 each
64" x 100"	$5.75	$4.95 each
70" x 90"	$5.95	$5.20 each
70" x 108"	$6.25	$5.45 each
90" x 100"	$7.75	$6.50 each
90" x 108"	$8.95	$7.50 each

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Two really special offers of English Huckaback Towels. Good hardwearing cloths that will give entire satisfaction. White only.

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This week we are offering the sale of the moment. Good English specially selected Turkish Towels at generous reductions.

Sizes	Prices	Sale
18" x 36"	$0.70	$0.50
20" x 40"	$0.95	$0.75
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23" x 45"	$1.95	$1.60
30" x 60"	$2.95	$2.50

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These Towels are exactly the same quality as supplied to the British Admiralty; that means to say that they are the finest quality Towels in the market. Thick, closely woven, aborbent Towel. Size 24" x 48".

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18" x 36"	$2.25	$1.85
22" x 33"	$2.75	$2.25
24" x 36"	$3.50	$2.95

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Our Household Linen Department has long been famous for the splendid value, always offered in Cotton Damask Tablecloths. These same Cloths are now being offered at a reduced price for this week.

Sizes	Prices	Sale
54" x 54"	$3.50	$2.95
66" x 72"	$5.95	$4.95
70" x 70"	$7.50	$6.25
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MOSQUITO NETS

Tailored from excellent quality pre-shrunk English Net, ample fullness, double sewn.

Sizes	Prices	Sale
3' x 6'	$17.50	$14.50
4' x 6'	$21.50	$16.75
5' x 6'	$23.50	$18.50

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Serviettes to match the above Cloths, ready hemmed. Do not miss this special offer.

Sizes	Prices	Sale
18" x 18"	$6.50	$5.25 doz.
20" x 20"	$7.50	$6.25 doz.

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Polishers and Checked Cotton Dusters at generous reductions. Good stout quality. Plain Yellow Dusters or Polishers. Size 20" x 17".

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70" x 90"	$ 9.50	$7.50
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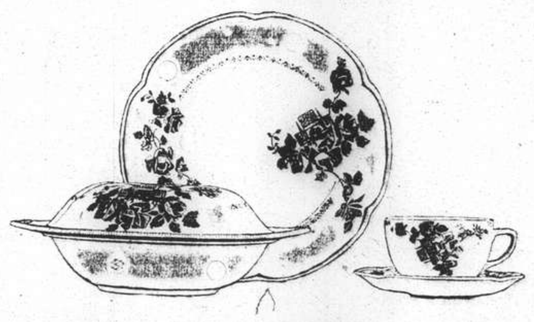

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Splendid Record of Durham Light Infantry: Polo and Pig-Sticking

By Gen. Sir Beauvoir de Lisle (*In the "Field"*)

During the past 50 years many changes have taken place in the routine of Army life; but in spite of the increasing demands on officers it remains a most attractive career. One of the chief attractions of Army life, and in peace time the greatest, is the opportunity it offers for sport at a moderate cost; from time to time in the past officers have been accused of placing sport before efficiency, but all our great generals have recognized that their best leaders in the field have been among those who excelled in the various forms of sport.

Forty years ago the name of the Durham Light Infantry was well known in the polo world, and even after this lapse of time it is not entirely forgotten. It was not unnaturally assumed that their team to have achieved these success must have been assisted by considerable private means, but this was not the case. Two of that team were practically dependent on their pay, nor were the others rich men. It has often been asked how a team like this was able to mount themselves and afford the expenses across India of long journeys to complete in so many tournaments. The answer lies in the difference between the cost of the raw young animal and the trained polo pony.

Each year about 25 ponies were bought and trained by young players, who had become expert in every phase of polo preparation, and at the end of each season many of these ponies were sold to those who were not prepared to expend the time and labour in training their own mounts. The difference in the value of these ponies when purchased and when sold was about £20, in those days, and each year an average of about £500 was placed to the credit of the regimental polo club, the purchaser and owner of the ponies.

This enabled the club to bear all expenses of travelling as well as providing and maintaining ponies for promising young players. Whether this stem would be as effective in these days when the price of raw ponies is so much higher, is open to question, but experience shows that carefully selected ponies is skillfully trained will always pay for their maintenance for the first year, and any outstanding polo pony will always obtain a high price.

The team which won the Inter-Regimental in India in 1896—7-8, together with the I.P.A. Championship are credited with having revolutionized the polo played at that time. In 1898 the winning of the Infantry Cup was left to a subalterns' team. The regimental team won no fewer than fourteen tournaments off the reel without once being defeated.

Mr. Churchill's Tribute

The following extract from Mr. Winston Churchill's book "My Early Life," paints the picture of those triumphant days very vividly: "There was no more leave for me until the regimental polo team went north in the middle of March to play in the annual cavalry tournament. We were, I think, without doubt the second best team of all those who competed. We were defeated by the victors, the famous Durham Light Infantry. They were the only infantry regiment that ever won the Cavalry (i.e. inter-regiment) Cup. They were never beaten. All the crack regiments went down before them. The finest native teams shared a similar fate. All the wealth of Golconda and Rajputana, all the pride of their Maharajahs and the skill of their splendid players, were brushed firmly aside by these invincible foot soldiers. No record equals theirs in the annnals of Indian polo."

The regiment has had a long association with the Infatnry Cup, winning it from 1894 to 1897, in 1906, 1910 and 1912, in 1915, 1926 and 1933 and 1934, a total of eleven wins, which is, in so far as such records of value, a very long lead over any other regiment. In 1929 and 1930 the regiment won the Gordon Cup in Egypt, the local equivalent to the Indian Infantry Cup, and wherever they have been polo has been got going and played with real enthusiasm and enjoyment, which is certainly more important than any list of successes.

Polo in Shanghai

When the 2nd Battalion was in Shanghai in 1927 with the Shanghai Defence Force, though having, of course no ponies, they begged, borrowed and perhaps even stole, what they could get, and after a few months had beaten all the local teams. Polo has also been played at such diverse places as Cologne, Oppeln, Lublinitz and Batoum. When the same battalion arrived at Khartoum only last January, they soon got polo going, and entered four teams for the local tournament. In July, 1915, the 2nd and 10th Battalions were both behind the line near Ypres. The 2nd Battalion had been playing polo on an abandoned aerodrome, and a match between the two battalions was arranged. The 2nd Battalion won 6-5, the teams being: 2nd Battalion: Turner, Bowers, Briggs and Shea; 10th Battalion: Morant, Unthank, Wylie and Braithwaite.

Hunting has always been regarded as the substitute for polo, or *vice versa*, by the battalion serving at home, and the Durham Light Infantry have always made the most of the hunting in whatever station they have served in, and they can always count on a good turn out of their officers on a hunting morning.

Each battalion has its Point-to-point cup, which is regularly competed for at home, and, when occasion offers, abroad. In 1931 the County of Durham very generously presented an additional cup, as the regimental race was being held in the county for the first time. This cup has been competed for for the last six years.

In former days, before polo became the chief sport in every Indian station, racing was almost universal in regiments stationed there. Even small garrisons held their race meetings twice a year, and visitors assembled for these race meetings, some from long distances. In these sky races, as they were called, the horses and ponies were usually trained and ridden by their owners or brother officers, and as welter-weights were the rule, anyone who could ride 10st. 7lb., if a good horseman, might get 50 to 60 mounts a year.

In the Durham Light Infantry there were several officers who were well known as successful G.R.s both on the flat and between the flags, and in one steeplechase meeting two subalterns rode the first and second in every race. Mention must be made of Snow, a famous grey Arab which won 31 races before being entered to polo. Colonel Wilkinson was one of the best-known G.R.s in India of his day. And it was good to see Mr. Vaux winning at Sandown this year and to know that the tradition persists.

Point-to-Point Races

Without considerable private means, soldiering in England is not conducive to racing, for unless an officer owns horses himself, he is seldom offered mounts. Point-to-Point races, however, offer the same opportunity for a good horseman, and it is natural that those who are keen on hunting should wish to prove their skill, and the capabilities of their hunters in competition. The modern point-to-point has now developed into a steeplechase, but 30 years ago more than a fast horse was required to win, and the rider's eye for country was in asset which was also necessary. The 1st Battalion when quartered in Ireland were very successful.

On one occasion at the Duhallow meeting of 1894, every race was won by an officer in the regiment, the riders being Mr. Bryan Fairfax, Mr. H. Morant and Captain L. E. C. Elwes. In 1894 a team of six officers of the battalion is recorded as riding a point-to-point race against a similar team of Fermony Garrison from Buttevant to Fermoy. The earliest record of a regimental race is, however, in March, 1831. An old newspaper cutting reads as follows: "21st day of March, 1831.—There was a sporting steeple chase near Athlone, a few days since, between the officers of the 68th Light Infantry, when five horses started for a sweepstakes of £10 each, over a course of four miles—the owners riding. After an admirably contested race, Mr. Douglas's Biddy Hawks won by a length only." The 2nd Battalion instituted their first regimental point-to-point race in 1902.

There are continued notes of such events, the last being just before the regiment left Ireland in 1911, where so many officers had enjoyed first-rate sport with horse and hound. A team of three officers of the regiment won the South of Ireland Military Point-to-point Steeplechase open to military teams in the South of Ireland from a field of eight other teams. Judging from the illustrations reproduced with this article they had some small cause for satisfaction. This year the regiment won the Light Infantry Club Point-to-Point race. Mention should be made of the many pleasant hunts officers have had from the depot at Newcastle, in the past, with the Tynedale and Morpeth, but with the growing industrialism this is becoming more and more difficult.

Pig-Sticking in India

Of all sports it is open to question if any can equal pig-sticking in India. Those who have never taken part in it can have no idea of the fascination of hunting the wild boar, nor of its power and courage. One famous horse, Doweel, which carried Capt. Goring-Jones of the regiment when he won the Gujerat Cup in 1898, was noted for his desire to fight a pig, and was known to strike at him with his off-fore. This claim was discredited with ridicule until the the mark of horsehoe was clearly seen on the near quarter of a dead boar.

Capt. Goring-Jones also did a great deal to revive pig-sticking, then almost extinct there, when the regiment went to Poona in 1898, and several officers of the regiment enjoyed good sport in consequence, and it fell to the lot of the regiment to revive the sport at Cawnpore. The regiment have not always been well stationed as regards pig-sticking, but they have always made the most of their chances. Every opportunity has been taken of shooting both large and small game.

At home for a good many years now the regiment have nearly always had a syndicate shoot, which provides a great deal of interest. Abroad, too, shooting is very much part of the mess life. Notably in Mandalay in 1898-9, there was wonderful duck and snipe shooting. One sportsman there (Fairfax) would not rest till he had got his 100 couple of snipe in the day to his own gun, which he eventually did—not an easy performance in the midday sun.

The game books have been carefully kept up for many years. Over 160 head, for instance (chiefly quail), are shown as being killed in the South African War. Elsewhere one can follow the moves of the regiment by the entries in the game book: markhor and ibex mean Kashmir and stations in the Punjab: tiger, sambhur and bison mean a move to Central and Southern India, while at longer intervals come the tsaine or thamin in Burma. An entry which catches the eye is of Goring-Jones and Luard (the present Colonel of the regiment) in the C.P. in 1908, who, in two months, bagged two tiger, two panthers, one bear, one bison, three sambhur, one barasingh, one elephant and several small varieties. Goring-Jones was a famous shikari of his day, with a great tale of tigers to his credit.

One officer who made his name as a great sportsman spent three seasons after a particular markhor, refusing to shoot at anything else. At last he was rewarded for his patience and perseverance, and got his shot.

Piscatorial Art

Fishing is perhaps the least "corporate" of all sports, and therefore one associates it less with mess life, but we have always had a few ardent fisherman among our numbers. There is in the depot mess a very good mahseer of 60lb. caught by Parker-Jervis in the '80s to inspire others to similar efforts, and only the following notice appeared in the 2nd Battalion orders: "If any N.C.O.s and men interested in fishing will attend on the parade ground at 2 p.m. the C.O. will be pleased to show them how to throw a fly."

The Durham Light Infantry have always been a keen cricketing regiment, and the cricket scorebooks of the 1st Battalion go back to the Crimea and before. There is a record of a match dated "27th March, 1855, 4th Division Camp before Sebastopolf" The match was not finished, whether due to the intervention of the Divisional Commander or the Russians it is not recorded. One of the players, in an earlier match, Lieutenant Barker, is recorded as having been killed at Inkerman. There are later entries from the New Zealand War, of which there is a record of a match at Tauranga on active service, between the officers of the 68th (Durhams) and those of the 43rd Light Infantry, when the latter won by four runs. Cricket was also played in South Africa and during the Great War.

When the 68th were in Burma in the early '60s they had a very good team which gained great local fame by going over to Calcutta and defeating not only "the Military of the Presidency," but also the Calcutta Cricket Club. The score book records that the 68th, having made 192, Calcutta responded with 19 for nine, when "the C.C.C. gave up the match."

CURRENT FILMS

NANKING.—"I Promise to Pay."—Romance plays its part in dramatic story of the loan shark racket which is scheduled for early screening, with Chester Morris and Helen Mack as two of the film's principals. Leo Carillo, Thomas Mitchell, little Patsy O'Connor, John Gallaudet, Crawford Weaver and Thurston Hall also play important roles.

METROPOL.—"Thunder in the City."—One of the most brilliantly produced and directed films emanating from a British studio with Edward G. Robinson giving a flawless performance. This is a full-blooded dramatic entertainment which filmgoers should not miss. The cast includes Luli Deste, Nigel Bruce, Constance Collier, Ralph Richardson, Annie Esmond, Elizabeth Inglis, Cyril Raymond, Nancy Burne and Billy Bray.

GRAND.—"The Great O'Malley."—Pat O'Brien, Humphrey Bogart, Ann Sheridan, Frieda Inescort, Sybil Jason, Donald Crisp, and Henry O'Neill are cast in this picture. O'Malley's fetish is the letter of the law until the object lesson of three wrecked lives as the result of a minor infraction of traffic regulations gives him a new slant on things. That and the girl. A great human interest story with East Side New York as its setting.

RIALTO.—"Last of Mrs. Cheyney."—William Powell, Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery are starred in this picture which is an ultra-modern film version of the famous Frederic Lonsdale stage comedy. The supporting cast includes many well-known actors such as Frank Morgan, Jessie Ralph, Nigel Bruce, Colleen Clare, Benita Hume, Ralph Forbes, Aileen Pringle and Melville Cooper.

TO DINE AND DANCE

AMBASSADOR. — Cabaret. Earl Whaley's orchestra.

ARCADIA GARDEN.—Cabaret-restaurant. Kalivoda's orchestra. Nick Kniazeff and company, Russian cuisine.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.—Classical trio during tiffin and dinner.

CASANOVA.—Arevallo's orchestra. Ted and Evelyn. No cover charge.

CATHAY HOTEL LOUNGE.—Morning and afternoon tea and cocktails.

CATHAY RESTAURANT.—8th floor—Luncheons and dinners.

CHEZ ROVERE.—French cooking and personal service.

CIRO'S.—Week night dinner dances. Sunday tea dances. Henry Nathan's orchestra and Bernardo Alemany and his original Argentine orchestra. Cover charge on Saturdays and holidays.

DEL MONTE.—Cabaret. Marie and Austin. Ernie Kaal's orchestra. No cover charge.

D. D.'s NIGHT CLUB.—Russian and foreign style cuisine. Entertainment. Goldstein's orchestra. Air-conditioned.

JESSFIELD NIGHT CLUB.—Cesoli and Stick. Garden open.

KAVKAZ.—Caucasian Restaurant. Music and Dancing. Roof garden.

LIDO.—Cabaret. Cony's orchestra. Entertainment. Swimming pool.

MASKEE.—Night Club. George Sellers at the piano—Nina Kellan.

METROPOLE HOTEL.—Grill and dining rooms for business tiffins and other occasions.

NEW ROYAL HOTEL.—Lounge, bar and restaurant.

PALACE HOTEL.—Tea lounge, snack counter and grill room. Music during tiffin, tea and dinner by a classical trio, Sundays excepted.

PARAMOUNT. — Cabaret. Gloria Andico's orchestra.

PARK HOTEL.—Dinner dance nightly on the Sky Terrace. Leo Itkis' orchestra, Mahon and Rucher—Terese Rudolph. No cover charge.

ROYAL HOTEL.—Italian dinners and wines.

RUBICON INN.—Dining and dancing. Arthur Corell, accordionist.

SUN YA.—Chinese noodles, tea and snacks. Air-conditioned.

VIENNA GARDENS.—Aranas' orchestra. Pan Yue-jen troupe.

CHICAGO WHEAT REPORT

Chicago, Aug. 31.

The visible supply totalling 102,000,000 bushels is fortifying an indifferent attitude among foreign buyers.

The United States Government report is construed as indicating an exportable surplus of 181,000,000 bushels. The report is very bullish, indicating less than 100,000,000 bushels for export and carry-over.

Liverpool reported that offerings from Russia are more free.

It is expected that moisture in Argentina and Australia will not materialize. In the meanwhile, advances latterly have met considerable opposition. However, the world situation remains bullish but, pending fresh stimulating influence, a drifting market seems indicated. —Reuter.

BRITISH RUBBER STOCK FORECAST

London, Aug. 13.

The average market forecasts of this week's stocks of Rubber in London and Liverpool, compared with last week's official figures, show an increase of 700 tons and a decrease of 200 tons respectively.—Reuter.

BRITAIN NO LONGER AN ISLE

Her Present Diplomacy is Governed by the Aeroplane's Threat to Her Age-Old Security

By D. W. Brogan, (*In the New York "Times Magazine"*)

On a summer Sunday evening of last year the inhabitants of Somerset were startled by the sight, low overhead, of the Hindenburg back from New York. It flew low; one could read the name and see the swastika without any difficulty; it was a superb sight, a magnificent demonstration of German craftsmanship—and a great German mistake. For it evoked memories all over England of the days when Zeppelins came on war-like errands; it reminded the man in the street (and still more the woman in the home) of what he and she would like to forget—that Britain is no longer an island.

And when the Basque city of Guernica was bombed there was genuine and abundant moral indignation in England; there was also resentment at the fresh realization that this old inviolate island was no better off and might well be worse off than her Continental neighbours.

Can we wonder, then, that British policy seems uncertain, timid, inconsistent; that the government gives the impression of a nervous duellist, warning his opponent not to provoke him beyond the boundaries of endurance, and yet revealing that the last boundaries of endurance are not merely remote but elastic?

The mass of the British people accepts this prudence with an unusual calm. It may regret the necessity of the caution but it does not deny its existence; and any government that forgets the great changes in Britain's position that now so deeply influence British policy will have a short lease of life.

Painful New Psychology

Britain is no longer an island, and the British people are painfully adapting themselves to a new psychology, to the psychology of a people which realizes that, if there is war, it will not be fought abroad but in large part will take possibly the form of making a hell of England's green and pleasant land.

The late war was itself, in its conduct, a painful novelty. It was necessary (or thought necessary) to raise great armies like those of France and Germany; the whole population was directly or indirectly enrolled in war work. English social institutions like the Derby, fox hunting, professional football were seriously interfered with.

Like her Continental Allies, England was in a state of siege; less intense than that of France or Germany, but rigorous to a degree unknown in previous British history. It has often been pointed out since 1914 that Jane Austen (who belonged to a naval family) has hardly an indication in her novels that her young men are courting and sulking while the Corsican Ogre is menacing the liberties of Europe. Except for the mild comic relief of the amours of the militia officers or slight references to the navy, the great war (as its contemporaries called it) left only the most superficial traces on the work of so acute a social observer.

But there is more; there are memories of nights and even of days when the guns were firing not in Flanders but in London; when women and children shivered or stifled in the subways or cellars waiting for the "all clear." and when the great city knew (for the first time since the Dutch sailed up the Thames in 1667) what it was to have an enemy at the gates. Four times in a century Parisians had known what that meant; but the capital of the empire on which the sun never sets no more expected such an ordeal than did the Romans of Trajan or Hadrian's time foresee the barbarian menace that would in a generation or two surround the Eternal City with walls.

Augury of Future Menace

The air raids of the late war were more important as an augury of future menace than as a threat to British security. They were irritating but not deadly. Far more serious at the time was the submarine blockade. Britain "commanded the seas" as was her custom and, in the mind of the man in the street, her right. The man in the street may have been deeply disappointed by the comparatively inglorious result of the Battle of Jutland, but the substantial results of the battle were those that the Royal Navy had accustomed its employers to expect. England would not be invaded; Germany would be held tight in the vise of blockade.

The historical picture of the past accepted by the average man and woman in Britain was of wars in which games were often lost by folly but redeemed by gallantry and by the invariable rule of nature that the rubber was won by the nation that held the sea. Britain was that nation. Against that truth Napoleon had struggled in vain. War was no light matter, but it was its course and cost that had to be worried about—not its outcome. Britain could afford to "muddle through" because she was immune to dangerous if not to flesh wounds. Those days are over and the public in a vague but deep fashion knows it and the rulers of Britain know that they know it.

It is not only that "muddling through" no longer seems a tolerable way of conducting war now that there is no cereainty that Britain will get time to muddle successfully. Muddling seems to acquire a less amusing aspect when it brings death on the scale of the last war.

It was possible to believe that Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. Or if that was difficult, it was possible to smile kindly at the idea. It was possible to share Kipling's scorn for those unfortunate Continental armies whose officers went to the front in trains, a detestable modern trick not taught at the school which produced "Stalky and Company."

The Somme and Waterloo Compared

But when the casualties of the first and barren day of the Battle of the Somme totalled 60,000, a good deal more than the number of all British troops engaged at Waterloo, the "old school tie" seemed less of an emblem of inevitable victory than it had in 1914. The Germans and French, whose officers went to the front in trains, seemed to do about as well as the British, whose leaders rode to the front on such nice shiny horses. The playing fields of Eton or of Clifton seemed a poor training for the mud bath of Passchendaele (the wilderness of British military history) when they did not even train a general like Haig to do what any good cricket captain learns to do—refuse to play on a soaking-wet wicket.

Nor was this disillusionment confined to the Government, which had as full information on the point as military trade-union spirit would allow. We know from Mr. Lloyd George's memoirs how deep was his scepticism of the competence of the British military mind and machine. But the scepticism spread far wider than the War Cabinet. It spread by word of mouth from soldiers on leave, from soldier to soldier, each arguing that his show had been the greatest and most sanguinary mess of the year.

The British soldier, like the British man in the street, is too good-tempered to bear malice, but he is not such a fool as he sometimes looks; he knew that there had been muddling on a vast scale and the heirs of the unbeatable soldiery of Wellington (who themselves did not hesitate to criticize the Duke) if they still did not know when they were beaten, did know when they had not won. Passchendaele might be a victory in Haig's despatches or in his official life, but it was no victory in the eyes of the survivors.

Fears of the Next War

Memories of the late war, fears of the next war—these combine to make the British public highly sceptical of any policy that seems to risk involvement in a war of the old type run in the old way, with the addition of all the changes for the worse in Britain's position that were revealed between 1914 and 1918. It is natural, then, that pacifism in some form or other should be a political force that any government has to face, a political force hardly less formidable than the isolationism of the Middle West in the United States.

Some of that pacifism, like Aldous Huxley's, is complete; given his premises, complete pacifism is logical and desirable. But, though the unconditional peace pledge is being widely signed, it is not and will not be of great political importance.

Certain writers and politicians believe that Britain may be betrayed by any Continental allies that she may have, that she has nothing to lose or gain in Europe, and that, by refusing to touch the accursed thing, she can remain clean and safe. This spirit lay behind the general indifference to the German breach of Locarno by the occupation of the Rhineland. Arguments based on the necessity of honouring the national signature meant nothing to this class of persons and that any such question should have been raised added to the irritation left against the French.

Anti-French feeling is undoubtedly strong in this group, but its base is less dislike of the French for doing what they do than for being where they are. If they were not so near, if there were not awkward traditions and engagements to defend French territory, it would be possible, so it is felt, to keep out of Continental wars altogether. And if the French would only behave themselves (that is, think first of British interests instead of their own selfish designs), the regrettable fact that the Channel is only 20 miles across and not getting any wider could be tolerated. But the French, with their alliances and doctrines of "an indivisible peace," are involving themselves in a net from which war is the only issue. Why should not Britain invoke a plague on both your houses and leave France and Germany and Russia and Italy to their doom?

Balance of Power

"Why not?" is the answer of multitudes and of individuals of some importance. Let Germany make war on Russia, swallow Czechoslovakia; what business is it of Britain's? If the war can be kept east of the Rhine, why worry? This indifference to the balance of power and to the effect on Britain's imperial position after a war in which, whether a participant or not, Japan must be a winner or loser, illustrates the bewilderment of the public mind. For the preachers of this view are not, in the main, the old-fashioned radical pacifists but self-styled imperial realists.

This policy, though widely accepted and preached in high places, has little chance of adoption. The rulers of Britain are practical men, and they know that isolation was never less feasible than now—unless the price is paid; and that price is a surrender of the Imperial position of Britain. No more than in 1914, can Britain let France be destroyed, and so Britain is tied to French policy; she can warn, she can attempt to bully, but in the long run, for geographical and military, as well as for economic and imperial reasons, Britain and France, the two western empires that hold so much that other people want, have to stick together.

That sticking together may be disguised under phrases like "our common democratic ideals" but the basis of this unwilling union is factual, not ideal. If there is a war, Britain will be in it and on the French side. Editors may pontificate and German diplomats give parties, but the decision is inevitable.

Canadian Position

There remains, however, a realist group which admits these facts but which hopes to return to the "old British way" of waging war. Mr. Mackenzie King recently expressed his belief that not only would Canada never send an army overseas again but that Britain would not. Memories of a dreadful military effort have led many persons (for example, the most influential British military critic, Mr. Liddell Hart) to argue that Britain should decide for herself in the next war what share she will take. She is not, it is argued, to be tied to French military methods, not to send millions of men to France; she is to go back to the good old days of limited-liability wars. This is a subtler type of wishful thinking—but it is wishful thinking all the same.

But, as Mr. Baldwin has pointed out, Britain's frontier is now on the Rhine; and, as Lord Haig said in 1918, the British Army (just like those of the Continent) may find itself with its back to the wall. This, too, the Government, it may be suspected, realizes, and this unpleasant truth the nation suspects. The days of limited-liability wars, like the days of British immunity from complete defeat, are over.

No one can doubt that the British people, the most patriotic in the world, will readjust itself to its worsened position. But the readjustment will take time. And, while it is going on, politicians will play safe and show no morbid fear of backing down. It is not a dignified policy but it has much to recommend it, for a country whose rulers remember that the real lesson of the late war was that internal unity of a nation was a surer guarantee of victory than a first-class military machine. That unity does not exist at the moment in Britain and its creation is as anxiously awaited by the British Covernment as is the completion of any number of warships.

British Foreign Policy

British foreign policy is bound to be that of a formerly very rich man slowly learning to live within comparatively straitened means. Such a man will get used to it in time, but at the beginning he is liable to excessive penury. In British foreign policy that penury is reflected in a willingness to swallow affronts—an attitude that can be made to seem ridiculous but may be, for the moment, wise. At any rate the British elector is unwilling to take any risks that can be avoided and the politician (even when he doubts the wisdom of this course) will obey orders, hoping that time will restore to Britain some of that self-confidence that she owned yesterday—as no doubt time will.

PHILIPPINES GOLD EXPORT FOR JULY

Washington, Aug. 12.

The Department of Commerce announced to-day that Imports of gold from the Philippines for the month of July totalled $2,410,248.—United Press.

UNITED STATES SILVER IMPORTS

New York, Aug. 13.

Silver to a total value of $1,151,000 was imported by the United States during the week ended August 6 compared with $704,000 during the previous week.

Consignments of the white metal during the period under review were received from the following principal sources: Mexico $761,000; Canada $137,000; Peru $65,000; Chile $80,000; England $90,000 and the Philippines $18,000.

Imports during the previous week came from the following principal countries: Mexico $249,000; Canada $179,000; Peru $136,000; Chile $23,000; Honduras $52,000; Ecuador $3,000 and Japan $57,000.—Reuter.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

New York, Aug. 13.

Sugar prices during the past week fluctuated widely on Washington news and the opposition to the sugar Bill in the present form by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

With legislation still unsettled, the raw sugar market was more or less at a standstill.

This week's sales amounted to 9,000 bags of Cuban or Porto Rican; 5,000 bags of Cuban and 38,000 bags of Porto Rican.

Apart from immediate requirements, refiners were little interested. At the same time, holders are not pressing. In the meanwhile, interest is focussed on Washington, but some believe that once legislation is disposed of, a better demand will develop as refiners have been limiting purchases so long.—Reuter.

PARIS BOURSE

Paris, Aug. 14.

Shares on the Bourse were well oriented yesterday. After opening resistant, the slightly increased volume of business gave most French and international counters an opportunity to recover lost ground to some extent. National Bonds were calm and firm. The Bourse will be closed on Monday of next week.—Havas.

BANK OF FRANCE RETURNS

Paris, August 12

Gold reserves totalling 55,717,000,000 francs were shown in the returns issued to-day by the Bank of France for the week ended August 4, representing an increase of 40,000,000 francs as compared with last week.

The total note circulation was given as 89,604,000,000 francs, showing a decrease of 297,000,000 francs compared with the previous week. —Reuter.

COAL

Prices from August 14

Coal for Kitchen.—

Kitchen Coal No. 1	$25
Kitchen Coal No. 2	$24
Kitchen Coal No. 2	$23
Soft Coal	$22

All deliveries in Metric ton 2,204.6 lb.

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1937

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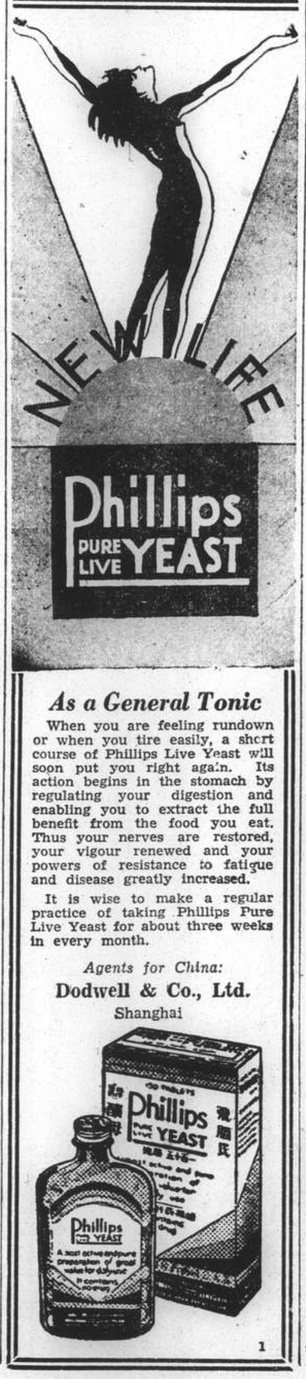

As a General Tonic

When you are feeling rundown or when you tire easily, a short course of Phillips Live Yeast will soon put you right again. Its action begins in the stomach by regulating your digestion and enabling you to extract the full benefit from the food you eat. Thus your nerves are restored, your vigour renewed and your powers of resistance to fatigue and disease greatly increased.

It is wise to make a regular practice of taking Phillips Pure Live Yeast for about three weeks in every month.

Agents for China:

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai

1

BANKS

THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

with which is affiliated

THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

Authorised Capital	£5,000,000
Subscribed Capital	2,594,160
Paid-up Capital	2,594,160
Reserve	180,000

Shanghai Branch: 28 The Bund

Head Office:

117-122 Leadenhall Street London, E.C. 3

West End Branch—London

16 Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Calicut, Coimbatore, Colombo, Hongkong, Madras, Pollachi, Shanghai, Singapore

The Bank issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques are sold payable throughout the world at current exchange rates and free of commission. Current Deposit Accounts and Saving Bank Accounts opened on terms which may be ascertained on application. The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under wills and settlements and also undertakes the recovery of British Income Tax.

H. R. C. BOOTH, *Manager*

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED

(Established 1880)

Capital (fully paid-up)	Y.100.000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.132,650,000

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan

Shanghai Branch: 24 The Bund

Branches:

Alexandria, Bangkok, Batavia, Berlin, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Dairen, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Hsinking, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Manila, Moji, Mukden, Nagasaki, Nagoya, New York, Osaka, Otaru, Paris, Peiping, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Samarang, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tokyo (Marunouchi), Yingkow, Tsingtao

K. YABUKI, *Manager*

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Issuing Bank for French Indo-China Chartered by decrees dated 21st January 1875 and 31st March 1931

Capital	Frs. 120,000,000
Reserve Funds	Frs. 133,000,000

Head Office:

96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris

Agencies

Bangkok, Battambang, Cantho, Canton, Djibouti, Fort-Bayard, Haiphong, Hankéou, Hanoi, Hongkong, Hué, Nam-Dinh, Nouméa, Papeete, Peiping, Pnom-Penh, Pondichery, Quinhon, Saigon, Thanhoa, Tourane, Vinh, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yunnanfou

L. CHEVRETTON, *Manager*

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER (EXTREME-ORIENT) S.A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique)

CAPITAL: Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS

Branches:

SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, HONGKONG

Correspondents in all parts of the world.

H. LAMBERT, *General Manager.*

東亞銀行

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Head Office: Hongkong

Shanghai Branch: 229 Szechuen Road

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital	5,598,600
Reserve Fund	2,350,000
Undivided Profit	425,000

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of banking business transacted. Safe deposit boxes to rent. Terms on application.

8459

MONEY & EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1937

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

Hongkong—demand C.S.$100 ..Hk. $94*

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 1/16 .....$ 16.84
U.S. $100 @ 29 1/16 .....$336.27

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 1/16 .....$16.6233
U.S. $100 @ 30 .....$333.33
London—demand 1/2 1/32
4 months' sight credits 1/2 1/32
4 months' sight docts 1/2 1/16
6 months' sight credits 1/2 3/32
6 months' sight docts 1/2 1/32
New York—demand .....U.S. $30
4 months' sight credits 30 1/32
4 months' sight docts 30 3/32
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. nom.

CLOSING RATES

Sterling .....1/2 1/4 U.S. $29 9/16
*—Nominal.

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 at 293/8=C.S.$340.43

Netherlands Trading Society

BUYING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 53 5/8
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 .... 53 3/4

SELLING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 53 1/8
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 .... 53 1/4

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3898 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.879

MARKET BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3613 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.769

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 5.55=C.S.$1 Swiss F. 1.27 1/2=C.S.$1
Tourist Lire 6.17 .....=C.S.$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.74 3/4=C.S.$1 Belgas 29.50=£1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. C.S.$100=Rm. 73.00
C.S.$100=Registermark 120.00

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Kiangnan silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.
Canton silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.
Copper:—a.m. 300 coppers=$1
5 silver 20cts. and 36 coppers=$1
26 coppers=10cts. silver
10cts. silver and 3 coppers=10cts. big money.

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK SEPTEMBER DELIVERY

£	No quotations
U.S. G.$	No quotations
Yen	No quotations

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Cash		Nominal
SELLING		BUYING
£ T.T.	1/2 1/4	4 m/s. l.c. 1/2 1/32
G.$ T.T.	29 1/16	4 m/s. l.c. 30 1/32
Fcs. T.T.	788	4 m/s. 815
Rs. T.T.	78 3/8	7 d/s. 79 1/2

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	19 7/8	19 15/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	44 3/4	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	51.11	—

Bombay offtake 50 bars. Market stagnant.

London silver at 19 7/8d. for spot and 19 15/16d. forward declined 1/16 for spot and was unchanged forward. It was reported that speculators bought and sold, the market remained steady and unchanged with rather more buyers. New York quotation at 44 3/4 cents was unchanged, whilst Bombay at Rs.51.11 showed a rise of 1 anna.

The local inter-bank exchange market opened yesterday morning with sellers at 1/2 1/4 sterling, 29 1/16 U.S.$ and 102 yen. Slightly better quotations were obtainable during the morning for cash only, but the market throughout the day was purely nominal.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Bombay Rupee T. T. on: Aug. 13.

Japan	77 1/2	London	1/6 3/32
New York	266 3/8	2 mths	
Shanghai	79 7/8	„ (sellers)	1/6 3/32
Hongkong	84 1/8	„ (buyers)	1/6 3/32

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	498.60	Bombay	1/6 1/8
Paris	132.84	Shanghai	1/2 3/8
Berlin	12.39 1/2	Hongkong	1/3
Amsterdam	9.04 1/4	Singapore	2/4 3/8
Brussels	29.60 3/4	Yokohama	1/2
Madrid	86.50 N.	„ (buying)	1/1 13/16
Milan	94.70	C'Slovakia	142.93
Berne	21.70 3/4		

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.22	Japan	29.08
Spain(Mad.	16.75	Shanghai	29.68
Holland	55.15	Austria	18.88
Paris	3.75 1/2	C'Slovakia	3.48 7/8
Brussels	16.84	Hungary	19.75
Italy	5.26 1/4	Rumania	0.74
S'zerland	22.96 3/4	Yugo Slavia	2.33
Sweden	25.70	Greece	0.91 1/2
Norway	25.05	Bulgaria	1.35
Denmark	22.25	Finland	2.20 1/2
Montreal	99 1/4	Poland	18.93
Brazil	8.40		

London
„ Demand 4.98 3/8
„ Bankers' 60 Days bills 4.97 3/8
„ Commercial 60 Days bills 4.97 1/4
Buenos Aires Paper 30.91
Buenos Aires Paper, market rate 30.20
—Reuter.

FOREIGN MONEY RATES

London:		Aug. 13.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	0 3/8%
Bank Bills,	6 „	0 1/2%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 „	2 1/4%
Fine Trade Bills	6 „	2 3/4%
Call Money		0 1/2%

New York:	
Bankers, Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months	0 1/2% B 0 3/8% A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months	0 3/8% B 0 1/2% A
Call Money	1%

—Reuter.

MANILA GOLD SHARES

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and S. E. Levy & Co.

(Closing Bids in Pesos)

	Aug. 13	Aug. 14
Acoje	.12	.13
Antamok	.76	.76
Atok	.21	.21
Baguio Gold	.19	.19
Batong Buhay	.011	.011
Benguet Consolidated ..	10.00	10.00
Penguet Exploration	.08	.08
Big Wedge	.15	.15
Coco Grove	.51	.51
Consolidated Mines	.022	.022
Dayaka	.09	.09
Demonstration	.48	.48
East Mindanao	.17	.17
Gold Creek	.12 B	.13
Ipo	.14	.14
Itogon	.63	.64
Masbate	.13	.18
I X L	.67	.66
Mother Lode	.04	.05 A
Mineral Resources	.17	.18
Paracale Gold	.10	.10
Paracalegamus	.32	.32
San Mauricio	.93	.96
Suyoc	.25	.26
United Paracale	.71	.70
Universal Exploration .	.10	.09

Steadier. Steadier.
B—Bid. A—Asked.

Friday's turnover: 6,350,600 shares.
S. C. & F. Index: (closing prices) 106.32.—Reuter.

JAPANESE GOVT. BONDS

Osaka, Aug. 14.

Kogo 5%	Y.101.15
3rd Series, 5% (Red. 1985-88)	101.38

—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SHANGHAI twelve o'clock midnight=NEW YORK Noon yesterday.

Midnight Bulletin

New York, Aug. 14.

Steady conditions were seen at the initial call of the stock exchange today. All sections were in receipt of fair support. As trading progressed, the market generally continued to rule steady but, towards the end of the period under review, profittaking set in and affected all market leaders. The market lacked stimulus during the course of early trading with dealers more inclined to hold off for the week-end recess. As a consequence, fluctuations were on the small side and losses and gains about evenly divided. Oils were in steady demand throughout the session recorded.

Influenced by higher Liverpool quotations, prices in the cotton section opened with a substantial gain and December contract was quoted at 10.56, an advance of 14 points from yesterday's final level. Later, trading turned irregular witl the maket working in both directions. After declining 3 points to 10.53, December option rallied 4 points to 10.57.

The rubber market was subjected to the usual Saturday closure.

The wheat market in Chicago ruled steady at the outset with December delivery unchanged at 113 1/2, after which profit-taking caused a decline of 3/8 cent to 113 1/8. Corn prices opened with a fair amount of strength and December option gained 1 cent from previous closing level to 67. As trading progressed, December contract eased off and registered a fall of 1/4 cent. to 66 3/4.

A slight improvement was seen for silver futures on the Montreal exchange, September delivery opening with a rise of 5 points to 44.70 bid and 45.10 asked.—Reuter.

Saturday's Opening Quotations

	Fri. night	Satur. a.m.	
	Close	Open	10.30 11.00
Anaconda Copper	62 1/4	62 1/2	62 1/2 61 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	28 1/8	28 1/2	28 1/2 28 1/2
Bathlehem Steel	101 1/2	101 5/8	101 1/4 101 1/4
Chrysler	118 3/8	118 3/8	119 118 3/8
Elec. Bond & Sh.	20 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2 20
Gen. Motors	59 1/8	—	60 59 1/4
Int. Tel. & Tel.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2 11 1/2
New York Central	41 5/8	41 7/8	41 5/8 41 1/2
St. Oil. of N.J.	69	69 1/2	70 69 1/2
U.S. Steel	120 1/4	120 1/2	121 1/4 120 1/2
Cotton Dec.	10.42-43	10.57-58	10.53 10.57
Rubber Dec.	Market closed.		
Wheat C. Dec.	113 1/8-113 1/4	113 1/4-113 3/8	— 113 1/4
Corn C. Dec.	66 1/4- 66	67 - 67 1/8	— 66 3/4

—Reuter.

Friday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 13.

Prices on Wall street to-day finished from fractions to about three points higher Activity increase on the upswing, while steels, industrials, chemicals and aviations were very prominent. The bright outlook for Autumn business the chief motivating factor. However, many traders are still holding off, owing to the Congressional tangle and developments in the Far East. The turnover amounted to 1,040,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	189.76	187.35	189.27	+1.65
20 Rails	54.02	53.45	53.89	+0.32
20 Utilit.	29.33	28.92	29.11	+0.08
40 Bonds	—	—	101.32	+0.02
11 Commod.	—	—	65.91	+0.57

	Aug. 12	13
Adams Express	18 3/8	18 7/8
Alleghany Steel Co.	35 1/8	35 3/4
Allis Chalmers	70	72
Amer. Can	109 3/4	110 1/4
Amer. Cyanamid "B"	35 3/8	37
Amer. & For. Power	9 1/4	9 3/8
„ „ $7 pfd.	57 B	58 1/2
Amer. Locomotive	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amer. Metals	57	58 3/8
Amer. Radiator	21 3/4	22 3/8
Amer. Rolling Mill	39 5/8	40
Amer. Smelting	98 1/4	98 5/8
Amer. Sugar Ref.	43 3/4	44 B
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	170 1/8	170
Amer. Tobacco "B"	82	81 3/4
Amer. Waterworks	19 7/8	19 7/8
Anacorda Copper	61 7/8	62 1/8
Atchison, T. & S. Fe	81	82
Atlantic Ref. Co.	29 3/4	30
Atlas Corp.	15 1/2	15 1/2
Auburn	16 1/2	17
Baldwin Loco. $7 cum.	88 1/4	95 1/8
Baltimore & Ohio	27 7/8	28 3/8
Barber Co.	30 3/4	31 1/2
Barnsdall Oil Co.	25 1/8	25
Bethlehem Steel	99 1/2	101 1/2
Boeing Airplane Co.	34 7/8	36
Borden Co.	24 3/4	24 1/8
Bklyn-Manhattan Trans.	22 3/4	22 5/8
„ „ $6 cum.	66 1/8 B	68
Canada Dry	25 1/2	26
Case, J.I.	184	185
Can. Pacific Ely.	12 1/8	12 1/8
Canadian Pacific Rly.	12 1/8	12 1/8
Celanese Corp.	38 3/8	38 3/4
Cerro de Pasco	76	75
Chesapeake Corp.	70	70
Chesapeake & Ohio	52	52
Chrysler	116 7/8	118 3/8
Columbia Gas & Elec.	13 3/4	13 7/8
„ „ $6 "A"	94 B	94
Coml. Credit	64 7/8	66
Coml. Solvents	14 1/4	14 1/4
Comm. & Sthrn. (ord.)	2 3/4	2 3/4
„ „ $6 cum.	55 1/4	56
Consolidated Copper	—	—
Consolid. Edison	37 1/8	37 1/2
Consolid. Oil	15 5/8	16
Continental Can	58 3/4	60 1/4
Continental Oil	47 5/8	48
Coty, Inc.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Corn Products	58 3/4	67 3/8
Curtis Wright (com.)	6	6
„ „ "A"	19 7/8	20
Delaware & Hudson	38	38 1/8
Delaware, Lackawanna	16 1/8	16 3/8
Deere Co.	136 1/4	139 7/8
Distillers Corp.	23 5/8	23 7/8
Douglas Aircraft	57 1/2	58 1/2
Du Pont de Nemours	160 1/2	163 1/2
Eagle Picher Lead	22 1/4	22
Elec. Boat Co.	11 3/8	11 5/8
Elec. Bond & Sh.	19 7/8	20 1/8
„ „ $5 pfd.	64 B	64 B
„ „ $6 pfd.	74 1/4	73 3/4
Elec. Power & Lt.	22 1/2	22 5/8
„ „ 7%	78	77 3/4 B
Federated Dept.	34 1/2	34 1/2
Flintkote Co.	30 7/8	31 7/8
Gen. Cigar	35 B	35 1/8 B
Gen. Elec.	57	58
Gen. Foods	37 1/2	37 5/8
Gen. Motors	58 3/8	59 7/8
Gen. Rail. Signal	43	43 1/4
Glidden Co.	42 1/2	44
Godchaux Sugar, Class	40 1/2	40
Goodrich (B.F.)	41 3/8	42 1/2
„ „ $5 pfd.	80 1/4	80 1/4
Goodyear Tire & R.	42 5/8	43
Great Northern Rly.	51 1/4	52
Great Western Sugar	35 1/4 B	35 1/4
Greyhound Corp.	15 1/8	15 1/4
Hecker Prods.	11 3/4	12 3/8
Humble Oil	93 7/8	94
Int. Nickel	66 1/8	66 7/8
Int. Tel. & Tel.	11 1/4	11 1/2
Interstate Department	28	28
Kennecott	63 5/8	64 1/2
Lambert Co.	19 1/2	19 3/8
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass	69 1/4	71
Lockheed Aircraft	13 3/8	13 1/8
Loew's Inc.	84*	82 3/4
Lorillard	21 7/8	21 3/4
McKesson & Robbins	44 3/4 B	45 B
Martin, Glenn L.	23 B	23 7/8
Missouri Pacific R.R.	3 1/8	3
Monsanto Chemical	104	104
Montgomery Ward	65 1/8	65 3/8
Mountain City Copper	11 3/4	11 1/2
Nat. Bond & Investment	27 1/4	27 3/8
Nat. Cash Register	36	36 1/2
Nat. City Bank	45 1/8 B	45 B
Nat. Dairy Prods.	20 1/8	21
Nat. Distillers	31 1/8	31 1/8
Nat. Power & Lt.	10 5/8	10 5/8
Nat. Steel	98	99
Nat. Supply Co.	36 1/4	36
New York Central	41 1/8	41 5/8
Niagara Hudson	13 1/2	13 3/8
North Amer. Aviation	11 1/2	11 5/8
North Amer.	27	27 1/8
Northern Pacific	30 7/8	31 1/4
Pacific Gas & Elec.	31 5/8	31 1/2
Pacific Lighting	44 5/8 B	44 1/2
Packard Motors	9	9
Paramount Pictures	23 1/8	23 1/2
„ „ 1st pfd.	162	164 1/2 B
Pennsylvania R.R.	37 1/4	37 3/8
Phillips Petroleum	62 1/8	61 5/8
Public Serv.	42 3/4	43
Pure Oil	21	21
Radio Corp. of Amer.	11 1/4	11 5/8
Republic Steel Co.	39	39 1/8
Revere Copper & Brass	37 3/4	37 3/8
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	52 1/4	52 3/8
Schenley	45 1/2	45 3/4
„ 5 1/2% pfd.	93 7/8	93 5/8
Sears Roebuck	97 3/4	97 5/8
Shell Union Oil	27	26 5/8
Socony-Vacuum	22 3/4	23 1/8
Sthrn. Cal. Edison	25	24 3/4
Sthrn. Pacific	48 1/4	48 1/2
Sthrn. Rail.	30 1/4	31 1/8
Sthrn. Rly. 5% pfd.	45 1/4	45 3/4
Stand. Brands	11 7/8	11 7/8
Stand. Gas & Elec.	8 7/8	9
„ „ $7 pfd.	49 1/4	50 1/4
Stand. Oil of N.J.	68 7/8	69
Sterling Prods.	67	66 1/2*
Studebaker	13 7/8	14 1/4
Swift International	32 1/8*	32 1/4
Technicolor	32 3/8	32 3/4
Texas Corporation	64 3/4	64 3/4
Texas Gulf Sulphur	39 1/2	39 1/8
Tide Water Associated	20 1/8	20 1/8
Timken Detroit Axle	26	26 1/4
Transamerica (new)	16 1/8	16 1/4
Twentieth Century Fox	36 1/4	37 3/4
„ „ pfd.	44 1/2 B	46 B
Un. Carbide & Carbon	101 1/4	104
Un. Pacific	124 7/8	125
Un. Aircraft (new)	29	29 5/8
Un. Airline Trans.	15 7/8	16
Un. Corp.	5 1/2	5 7/8
„ „ $5 cum. pfd.	39 1/2	39 7/8
Un. Gas Corp.	9 7/8	10
Un. Gas Improvement	13 3/8	13 1/2
United Light & Power	6 7/8	7 1/4
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	34 1/4	34 3/4
U. S. Rubber	62 1/4	63 1/2
„ „ 8%	98 1/4	101 1/2
U. S. Smelt. Ref.	95 1/8	94 3/8
U. S. Steel	119 1/8	120 1/2
Vanadium	33 1/4	34 1/4
Warner Bros. Pict's	15 1/4	15 3/8
Westinghouse Air Brakes	42	42 1/4
Westinghouse Elec.	157	158 1/4
Woodward Iron	29 B	29 B
Youngstown Sheet	92 3/4	94

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	80	80 1/2
Anglo-Chilean Nitrate	35 3/4 B	37 1/4
Brazil	42 3/4	42 3/4
Chic. Mol. Stp.	24 1/4	25 3/8
Cities Serv.	67 1/2	67 3/8
Int. Tel. & Tel. Conv.	93 1/2	94
Int. Tel. & Tel.	77 1/4	76 1/4
New England Gas	72 1/4	71
Peru 6s 1961	19 B	19 B
Rio Grande do Sul	26 3/8	26 3/8
Stand. Gas & Elec.	70 3/8	71

A—Asked B—Bid * Ex Div.—Reuter.

BRITISH COMMODITIES

Friday's Closing Quotations

London, Aug. 13.

Among commodities, copper again ruled firm, while cotton was steady on the improved prospects for a crop loan.—Reuter.

London Rubber: Spot, buyers 8 1/2 unch; sellers 8 1/2 +1/16; Sept. delivery, buyers 8 3/8 unch; sellers 8 1/2 unch.
London Sugar (Buyers): Aug. 6/6 —11/2; Dec. 6/6 1/2 —1; Mar. 6/7 3/4 —1.
Liverpool Wheat: Oct. 8/7 1/4 +1/2; Dec. 8/7 3/4 +1/2; May 8/6 1/4 +1/4.
Liverpool Cotton: Amer. Futures: Oct. 5.74 +6; Dec. 5.77 +8; Jan. 5.79 +7; Mar. 5.83 +7; Egyptian Futures (Sakels, F.G.F.): Aug. 8.84 +10; Sept. 8.99 +10.
London Metals: Copper, Standard, cash sellers £57 3/4 —1/8; 3 mths sellers £57 7/8 —1/8; Electrolytic, buyers £64 —1/2; sellers £65 —1/2; Tin, Standard, cash sellers £269 +3 1/4; 3 mths sellers £267 1/4 +3 1/2; Lead, Foreign, official prices sellers £22 7/8 —3/4; 3 mths delivery, sellers £23 1/8 —1/4; Spelter, Ordinary, official prices sellers £24 5/8 +3/4; 3 mths delivery, sellers £24 7/8 +3/4.—Reuter.

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER

London, Aug. 13.

SILVER

	Week ended 4-8-37	11-8-37
Total Imports From U.K.	52	293
Including: To British India	—	265
Total Imports To U.K.	140	80
Including: From Egypt	80	—
From Japan	—	33

GOLD

Total Exports From U.K.	342	822
Including: To United States	166	410
To Yugo Slavia	148	253
To France	—	83
To Finland	—	22
Total Imports To U.K.	8,435	11,404
Including: From France	8,192	6,145
From Germany	23	810
From British India	170	—
From Africa	—	4,056
From India	—	251
From Switzerland	—	34
From Venezuela	—	24
From New Zealand	—	22
From Tanganyika	—	20

N.B. Incoming gold is declared on the basis of its coinage value. Outgoing gold is declared on its value in the open market.—Reuter.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

New York, Aug. 13.

During the past week, the bond market ruled dull, while Government issues weakened on selling attributed to banks and institutional investors, in anticipation of mid-September Treasury financing.

Corporates held steady, while there was support for rails on future expectations of favourable outcome regarding current wage negotiations with railway brotherhoods.

Foreign bonds were quiet and fluctuations were mostly narrow. Japanese issues, after firmness, weakened in response to the increasing tension in the Far East.—Reuter.

CAR-LOADINGS IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, Aug. 13.

Car-loadings in the United States for the week ending August 7, totalled 770,000 cars, according to the weekly review of the Association of American Railroad, issued to-day.

This compares with 783,000 cars last week and 728,000 cars for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 13,000 cars and an increase of 42,000 cars respectively, compared with the figure for the week under review.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL INDEXES

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

	Aug. 12	14	Change
S'hai Gen. Stock	43.37	43.37	Unch.
S'hai Rub. Share	259.39	259.59	Unch.
Chi. Govt. Bond	101.61	Closed	

JULY RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb.
Sungala Rubber Estate	32,055

SILVER QUOTATIONS

London, Aug. 14.

Silver prices advanced to-day, the quotations being:—

	Aug. 13	Aug. 14
London spot	19 7/16d.	20d.
„ forward	19 15/16d.	20d.

London/New York:

One pound U.S.$4.98 1/2	$4.98 5/8
One U.S. dollar 48.138d.	48.163d

—Reuter.

Shanghai Exchange (Closing)

One Chinese dollar	1/2 1/4
do.	U.S.$0.29 3/8
do.	1.02

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

SHANGHAI midnight last night= LONDON 3 p.m. Yesterday.

Midnight Bulletin

London, Aug. 14.

Sterling on the London foreign exchange market this morning ruled easy in terms of both dollars and francs.

After opening unchanged from yesterday's New York on London close to 498.50, the crossrate on New York declined ten points to 498.40 during the next hour. At the close of the market a further drop of eight points to 498.32 was registered.

French francs opened unchanged at 132.84, but advanced 2 points to 132.86 an hour later. At the end of the session a reaction of four points brought the rate to 132.82.

Bar gold gained a penny to 139/6d.

Silver ruled quiet. Prices were fixed for both "spot" and forward at 20d., up 1/8d. and 1/16d. respectively. India and speculators bought at the opening, while business was small and of a quiet nature.

The rubber market remained close to-day.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

Liverpool wheat showed an easy tendency this morning. At the end of trading October delivery was listed at 8/6 5/8d. per 100 lb., down 5/8d. from the previous final level.

American cotton futures ruled active and firm with December contract closing at 5.93 pence for lb., up sixteen points from yesterday's close.—Reuter.

Friday's Closing Quotations

London, Aug. 13.

Idle conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange to-day, with prices inclined to easiness, due to the uncertainties over the Sino-Japanese situation. Dealers were not disposed to extend their commitments. No selling pressure, however, was encountered.—Reuter.

The following are middle closing prices in London; Quotations are subject to confirmation.

By Courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and Benjamin & Potts through Reuter

	Aug. 12	13
War Loan 3 1/2% (Red.)	£100 1/8	100 1/16

JAPANESE BONDS

Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907	72	70
Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924	80	78 1/2

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Allied Ironfounders	29/9	29/6
Armstrong Stevens	11/7 1/2	11/9
Assoc. & Elec. Indus.	49/9	49/9
Austin Motors, ord.	44/3	44/3
Bristol Aeropane, ord.	54/-	53/10 1/2
British-American Tob.	125/-	121/3
Cable & W., New form	85 3/8	84 3/4
Cammell Laird, ord.	15/3	15/3
Courtaulds	55/-	54/10 1/2
Distillers	111/3	111/-
Dunlop Rubber	55/8	55/8
General Elec. (Eng.)	36/3	36/2
Guinness (A) Son & Co.	132/-	132/-
Hawker Siddeley Aircrait	33/6	33/6
Imp. Chem. Indus.	39/3	39/1 1/2
Imp. Tobacco	155/-	154/4 1/2
Leyland Motors	98/9	99/-
Marks & Spencer "A" ord.	69/4 1/2	68/9
O.K. Bazaars	44/9	44/9
Pressed Steel, com.	27/6	27/6
Rolls-Royce	108/9	108/1 1/2
Smethwick Drop Forgings	23/3	23/3
Tate & Lyle	85/6	85/7 1/2
Turner & Newall	98/9	98/1 1/2
United Steel	32/3	32/4 1/2
Vickers, ord.	32/6	32/6
Woolworths	74/1 1/2	73/10 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS

Anglo Ducth	40/-	40/-
Rubber Pltn. Invests.	39/-	38/9

MINES

Burmah Corp.	18/7 1/2	18/6
Commonwealth Min.	5/9	5/9
Exploration Co.	3/-	3/-
Marsman Invests.	28/-	27/9
Randfontein Ests.	50/-	50/-
Sub-Nigel	205/-	205/-
Tanami Gold Min.	10 1/2d.	10 1/2d.

OILS

Anglo Iranian	86/10 1/2	86/10 1/2
Burmah	131/10 1/2	130/7 1/2
Mexican Eagle	14/9	14/10 1/2
Shell Trans. & Trad.	111/10 1/2	111/10 1/2

Benjamin & Potts, S. E. Levy & Co. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and White, White & Co. through Reuter

CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.

	Aug. 12	13
4 1/2% Gold Loan of 1898	£97 1/2	96
4 1/2% Anglo-French Loan	99	98
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	79	77
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	88 1/2	86
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	93	91
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly. B.	67	62 1/2
5% T'sin-Pukow Rly. B.	57	52 1/2
5% „ „ G.	57	52 1/2
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) B.	57	52 1/2
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) B.	57	52 1/2
5% Honan Rly., 1905	64	60
5 Hukuang Rly. 1911	58 1/2	55 1/2
5% „ „ (Ger. Is.)	57	55 1/2
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	33	31
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	46	44
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	32	30
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	37 1/2	37 1/2
S'hai Waterworks "A"	35	35
S'hai Elec. Construction	41/6	41/6
Chinese Eng. & Min.	20/-	20/-
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	111	108
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & Co.	14 3/4	14 3/8
Chosen Corp.	10/-	10/-
Peking Syndicate	6/-	6/-
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	43/9	43/9

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT IN BELGRADE

Belgrade, Aug. 14.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent who are now staying at Brdo Castle as guests of Prince and Princess Paul of Yugoslavia, will arrive at Split on Sunday to board the yacht Tiha placed at their disposal by the Yugoslavian industrialist, M. Banatz, and on which they will go for a cruise on the Adriatic. Princess Paul of Yugoslavia, who is a sister of the Duchess of Kent, is expected to accompany them.—Trans-Ocean.

U.S. COMMODITIES

Friday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 13.

After early activity, trading in the cotton market turned quiet, with traders awaiting more definite developments in connection with the proposed loan. Bombay was credited as the leading buyer early in the day. Later, however, a more threatening aspect of the Far Eastern situation checked selling and encouraged covering. Subsequently, the market became strong on general buying, covering and reports that President Roosevelt has agreed to the crop loan, with control legislation.

Easy conditions prevailed in the rubber market on September liquidation and commission house selling of December accredited to foreign accounts. However, there was dealers' buying against factory sales. At the last call-over, quotations were from 8 to 12 points down compared with yesterday.

Prices in the Chicago wheat pit early declined on hedge-selling, liquidation, disappointing cables and favourable European weather. Later, the market steadied up on Eastern covering, reflecting the oversold condition and on the rally in Winnipeg which bolstered values. The absence of moisture in the Southern Hemisphere was also a bullish factor.

At the final bell, quotations registered gains from 1/8 to 1/4 of a cent up.

Under the influence of easier London cables, the sugar market moved lower and the decline was accentuated by commission house and trade selling and liquidation. Producer and European buying absorbed new crop offerings. At the close, No. 4 contract showed a decline from 1/2 to 1 point.

After slight easiness on disappointing cables, the silk market here promptly steadied up on covering and commission house buying, attributed to improvement in the strike situation. Finally, there was aggressive shorts covering of nears and importer selling of forwards. Closing quotations ranged from unchanged to 2 points down from the previous day.—Reuter.

New York Cotton		New York Rubber	
Oct.	10.45-46 +27	July	10.56 N. +25
Dec.	10.42-43 +29	Sept.	18.28-28—09
Jan.	10.47-48 +30	Dec.	10.42-43 —12
Mar.	10.51-53 +25	Mar.	18.59-61 —09
May	10.55-55 +27	May	18.69 N. —06
New York Sugar		**New York Silk**	
Sept. 1.17 1/2B-18A—1		Sept. 1.38 1/2-85 +2	
Chicago Wheat		**Chicago Corn**	
Sept. 112 3/4-112 5/8 +1/8		Sept. 97 3/8-97 1/2 +3/4	
Dec. 113 3/8-113 1/2 +1/4		Dec. 66 1/2-66 +3/8	
May 115 1/8-115 +1/8		May 67 1/2-67 1/2 +5/8	
Winnipeg Wheat		**Montreal Silver**	
Oct. 130 7/8-130 7/8 +1 1/4		Sept. 44.65-5.05 unc.	
Dec. 127 1/2-127 3/8 +1		B/A	
May 128 1/2-128 1/2 +1/8			

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

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LOST, Bill of Lading No. 4, marked E.A.C. in intersecting triangles, made in British India New Hy C. Bags 43- x 29 Hd. Shanghai, 76/100, issued by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Ltd., to The East Asiatic Co., Ltd, for 25 bales Gunnies from Calcutta to Shanghai via Hongkong per "Hosang"/"Taksang." The B/L. is hereby declared null and void. The East Asiatic Co., Ltd. 8890

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WANTED to buy, second-hand short-wave radio. Mr. M. Hayashi, 1099 North Szechuen Road, Telephone 45654. 8659

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MINERAL and medical baths. Manual and electric massage. Violet Ray treatments, given by qualified attendants at 52 Love Lane. Bubbling Well. -1202

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SHOP Completely furnished, with big window. Cheap rent. Best position Bubbling Well Road. Address Box 629, N.C.D.N. -1166

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NUTRITION COUNCILS NEEDED IN ALL COUNTRIES

Importance of Scientific Examination of Diet Cannot Be Over-Emphasized

BY VISCOUNT ASTOR

Chairman of the League of Nations Committee on Nutrition, writing in "Headway."

In January and February, "Headway" published two articles entitled "Wise Eating for Painless Living" and "More Health-giving Foods Are Needed." Mr. Vandeleur Robinson dealt with some of the salient facts which have arisen since malnutrition was recognized as a world-wide problem. He referred to the preliminary work conducted over a period of years by the Health Section of the League; to the debate on nutrition in the Assembly of 1935 followed by the setting up of the Committee of which I am Chairman; to our Interim Report to the Assembly last September, and also of the so-called "London Report" or more properly the report of the Technical Committee of international experts under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mellanby, which laid down standards of nutrition.

These two Reports set out the case for action. Science has explained to the world the difference between energy foods, body-building foods and health foods. We know now that malnourishment, especially eating an insufficient amount of the protective foods such as milk, vegetables, fruit, particularly by the young and by mothers, leads definitely to bad physical conditions in later life. Not only so. A child that has been wrongly fed may never recover. He or she may never have the fullest and best physical development. We know, for instance, that a percentage of malformed pelvises which lead to dangerous complications in childbirth are attributable to malnourishment in early life. Many more illustrations could be given.

My committee did not have to take evidence on this aspect. The case had already been amply made out.

But as so often happens, Science and Discovery constantly move ahead of public—even of professional—opinion. Doubtless many, even medical officers, who walked through our industrial cities last century were satisfied with the workers' houses, with their ventilation and sanitation. Now with a higher standard and more knowledge, we condemn whole districts of these same dwellings as slums. In the same way to-day many of the reports as to the absence of malnutrition are based on an out-of-date standard that is no longer admissible in the light of modern knowledge.

An Urgent Problem

In our Interim Report we emphasized the urgency of the problem—that malnutrition was a social evil even in wealthy countries (such as the United States and Britain) and must be a far more serious one in poorer nations. We invited Governments to acquire fuller information about the exact state of nourishment of their own people and if necessary to take the necessary steps to remedy matters.

At Geneva, last September, this report was fully debated. The Assembly accepted and endorsed our recommendations and the Committee was reappointed with instructions to present a Final Report next summer. This will deal with the economic, the agricultural, and the commercial aspects which may have to be faced.

One of the first things we did in 1936, at one of our early meetings, was to recommend that all governments set up National Nutrition Councils. When my Committee recommended the establishment of these new *ad hoc* bodies we were purposely vague. In a world where the forms and mechanism of government and administration are so diverse it would not have been wise or expedient to lay down too specifically how these councils were to be constituted, or what they should do. We hoped they would co-ordinate and stimulate effort.

In February last I presided at Geneva over the first Conference of representatives of these bodies. The following eleven countries were represented: Belgium, Great Britain, United States of America, France, Hungary, Latvia, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia. Poland also had an observer.

There were three main points on our agenda:—

(1) The composition and functions of National Nutrition Councils; (2) The need for surveys and for the collection of more accurate information and data in each country as to the state of nurition or malnutrition of the people; (3) Education and propaganda.

The delegates at this conference interchanged experiences and compared notes. They, like the members of my Committee, had had to feel their way. The members of the Secretariat concerned with nutrition and I were, as onlookers, most encouraged by the indications of life and of zeal and the proofs of real activity in so many countries. This confirmed our impression that the question of nutrition is likely to be as important a social and political problem as have been housing, public health, factory legislation, etc.

Now a national policy on nutrition may depend upon action taken by such various departments of state as those dealing with agriculture, trade, finance, health, education.

Independents Needed

In most countries the Councils include officials from these various departments. It is clear that an interdepartment committee of civil servants might be almost ineffective if the Government or the Ministers primarily concerned were obstructionist or uninterested or reactionary on nutrition. So it seems essential that National Nutrition Councils should include an adequate number of independents, members who would represent consumers, the interests of the poor, or even middle classes, to whom cheap food is a matter of vital necessity. For instance, Women's Organizations could advantageously be represented. Such members would feel free and be able to press for an unbiased and sympathetic consideration of matters of policy affecting the cost of living of millions.

The tendency of producers, whether industrial or agricultural, is naturally to think more of themselves than of consumers. Where a protectionist policy exists the temptation is increased. A Council of civil servants and of representatives of Agriculture or Commerce might in certain cases fail as a Nutrition Council.

Malnutrition is frequently due to ignorance, but much more often to poverty and lack of purchasing power.

In Britain to-day there are literally hundreds of thousands of individuals who simply have not the income, or whose parents have not the income, wherewith to provide the necessary dietary especially of the "protective foods." With a declining birth rate it is short-sighted to prejudice the future welfare and physique of children in large families. Yet that is what is happening in certain occupations or in the distressed areas.

Our modern definition of adequacy in nourishment alters the datum line of "poverty" or of "necessity" hitherto accepted by social inquiries.

Surveys Compared

There was recently an interesting article in the "Journal of the Royal Statistical Society" in which the author examines the numerous social surveys of Rowntree, Bowley, the Merseyside, Sheffield, and adjusts the diets in the B.M.A. Report and revises all the calculations to bring them into line with the Ministry of Health's Advisory Committee's pamphlets on milk and with the standards laid down by the international experts in their Report on "The Physiological Bases of Nutrition." He then shows that in his view the cost in July, 1936, of the net minimum diet for children aged 1—6 years, was 3s. 10d.; and for children aged 6—14 years, 5s. 5d.; and that a man, wife with a child of 4 and one of 10, would have to spend 21s. 9d. per week on food. This revised nutrition standard is above those of previous surveys, and for the above-named family "the revised estimate exceeds former standards by amounts varying from 6s. 2d. to 7s 6d. weekly, and the excess of the revised standard increases with the number of children." It is urgent that we should acquire fuller official information about the living conditions of the masses and there will have to be material alteration in the commonly accepted minimum dietary.

The League scientific committee, consisting of men of world-wide reputation of different nationalities, are unanimously agreed on the requirements for a healthy diet. Their report was circulated to learned societies in most countries to see whether owing to climate or other cause there should be any variation in the principles laid down by them. The standard has been accepted with but little change. It is most important that these national learned bodies should also be represented on the National Nutrition Councils for it would be unwise for these Councils to set out a separate basis of physiological requirements. Confusion would be inevitable if there were two standards in the same country. In Britain, the Minister of Health has wisely put Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, Professor Mellanby, Sir John Orr, and Professor Cathcart on his Nutrition Council.

National Nutrition Councils ought to have the right of initiating investigations and of publishing their views. This does not mean that they should have executive powers. Far from it. But if a Government or Minister reserved the right of suppressing any inconvenient recommendation made by this council, or if the Council could only act if and when advice was sought, and further, if its members had not the power to publish their views, the value of these bodies would inevitably be largely diminished, might even be nullified.

We also accomplished one most useful task. Our delegates included Dr. Stiebeling, from Washington, and other experts who, in Scandinavia or Czechoslovakia or elsewhere, had made surveys. They sat round a sub-committee for three days. At the end we were able to produce an agreed basis for surveys of family budgets, dietaries, etc., which should enable Governments in future to have statistics and classifications arranged in similar groupings and under identical headings. Obviously data which are comparable are twice as useful as those which are compiled on unrelated bases.

For Peace or War?

After the last Assembly the League Secretariat sent an officer to make an exended tour through many countries in Europe to collect information and stimulate activity. In some cases he was unable to awaken interest when explaining the importance of nutrition in child welfare. But in a few instances, as soon as he pointed out that sound nutrition would produce stronger soldiers for war, the whole official attitude altered! Sad, isn't it? Yet are we sure that we ourselves are quite blameless? Do not many M.P.'s and public men accept without protest the disquietingly high percentage of children who have some preventable ailment or defect (not present at birth) at the tender age when they enter the elementary schools? And do not these same persons wax indignant and become active on learning of the large number of men rejected for the army through physical unfitness?

Recognition of the importance of nourishment is already having far-reaching results. Recently, I visited a modern central school in a southern county with an airy canteen where over 400 children daily received a mid-day meal (paid for). Every up-to-date Local Education Authority when erecting new schools or adapting existing buildings should bear this aspect in mind.

My League Committee goes out of existence after September next, but the nutrition movement has only just begun. I hope that the fruitful conference held at Geneva this winter will be not the first and last, but the first of recurring annual meetings at which methods and experiments can be compared, and where the more backward countries can learn from the work achieved elsewhere.

One of the things which attracted me when I was originally invited to preside over this Committee was the realization of the far-reaching benefits (additional to those of improved health and welfare) which might follow the future adoption of up-to-date nutrition standards.

If people eat more, world agriculture must benefit. Further, if governments intend to see that adequate quantities of the right (health-giving) foods are available for the less well-to-do sections of their people, they must import certain foodstuffs from lands where soil, climate or some other factor leads to cheaper production. In other words, as nutrition develops, agriculture will benefit, and world trade expand. As world trade increases, prosperity will tend to return and become more general, and people's minds will turn more and more to commerce, and so less and less to war.

STEAM BACK IN ITS OWN AGAIN

British Builder Puts Trust in Steam Transport

LONDON TO SCOTLAND TO SIX HOURS

Sir Nigel Gresley, builder of famous railway engines and luxury, high-speed expresses, is a firm believer that even not yet have all the potentialities of steam in the service of transport been harnessed.

For some weeks now the Coronation streamlined express which he fashioned in secrecy in his workshops at Doncaster has been running between London and Edinburgh as the fastest service train in the British Empire. King's Cross and Waverley are now linked, twice a day, in six hours.

The run of 392¾ miles with its innumerable checks, such as dips, hills, and curves, is not an easy one, and to maintain an average speed of 71.9 m.p.h. between London and York, and thereafter of 61.42 to Edinburgh, is felt to be all that is desirable.

"I do not see much chance of faster running to Edinburgh," Sir Nigel said, in discussing steam locomotives and railway travel in general. And he is certain that the only land traction that makes the six hours' run to Scotland technically and commercially possible is the steam locomotive.

How the L.N.E.R. brought the singularly successful Silver Jubilee express into being, to be followed a little later by the more luxurious sister, Coronation, might well become a separate chapter in transport history. Sir Nigel told of a run he made from Berlin to Hamburg in 1934 in the Diesel-electric Flying Hamburger. It maintained speeds of 100 m.p.h. with smoothness on the pancake plain of Germany.

The Newcastle Run

"I was greatly impressed," Sir Nigel said, "and decided to see if the Germans could suggest something similar for our main line. I saw the builders of the train, and supplied them with full data of gradients, curves, and speed restrictions on the King's Cross-Newcastle route.

"With their usual thoroughness the German engineers made an exhaustive investigation, and decided that for a train weighing 115 tons, of three coaches for 140 passengers, the times would be 4 hr. 17 min. in the up direction and 4 hr. 15½ min. in the down.

"We were not impressed, and felt that one of our own Pacific engines, drawing a train of greater weight, capacity, and comfort, could do better, and in a test run the mellow Prayrus reached King's Cross from Newcastle in 3 hr. 51 min. 43 sec., touching then unheard-of speed of 108 m.p.h.

"That showed what could be done and decided our policy. The Silver Jubilee was built, linking London and Newcastle in exactly four hours, and to-day, after nearly two years of running, it is more popular than when it first began to run.

"Without doubt high-speed trains have come to stay. The Coronation, heavier and of more capacity than the Silver Jubilee, will keep her daily schedule with the same exactitude.

"The success of these trains is entirely due to the developed efficiency of the steam locomotive, which in a thermal sense is becoming more and more powerful. The whole question is one of acceleration, and for acceleration steam is undoubtedly the best. The German engineers failed to produce a satisfactory schedule of running between London and Newcastle because of the comparative slow rate of Diesel-electric acceleration.

The Cost of Steam

"For high-speed travel and normal railway running I have no doubt at all that the steam locomotive will continue to hold pride of place. Coal and not oil is our national product, and, apart from other considerations, the steam locomotive is much less at first cost than the Diesel-electric locomotive.

"The public, and business people in particular, want these extra high-speed trains, and are asking for their adoption between other great centres, but until we have engines of still greater power the weight of the trains must necessarily be limited, as in the case of the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation. But if the demand for longer and heavier trains is pressed, there is no insuperable difficulty in providing the engines."

Density of traffic, however, is one serious drawback. Running difficulties in England, Sir Nigel pointed out, are immeasurably increased by slow running goods trains. It is all a question of braking, and in this Britain has failed to progress as have other countries because of the difficulty and cost of fitting all waggons with continuous brakes.

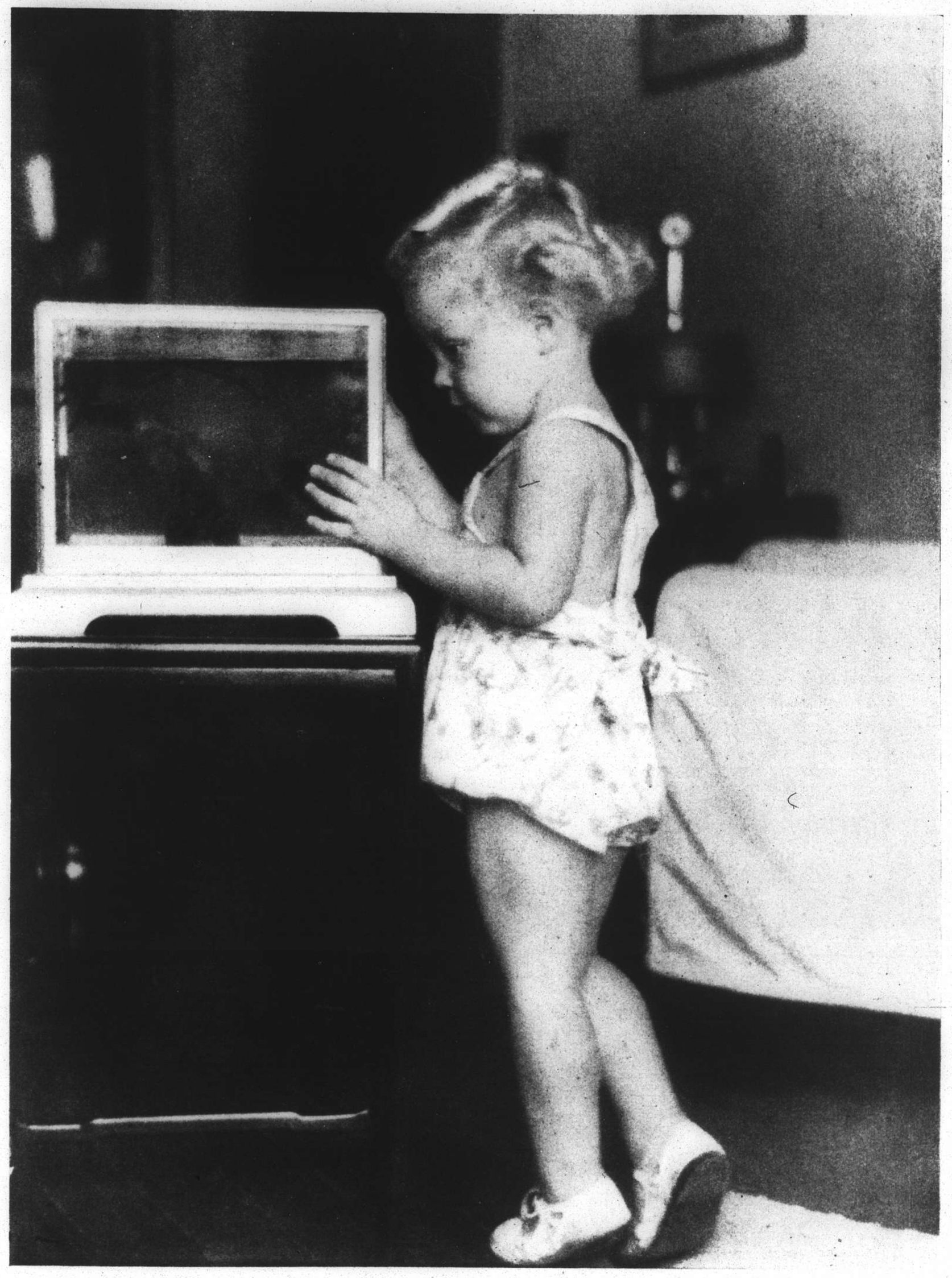
There are approximately 1,500,000 waggons running on the British railways, of which about 700,000 are privately owned in the coal industry. "To fit the 1,500,000 waggons with continuous brakes might cost about £30,000,000," Sir Nigel points out, and he agrees that it is difficult to justify this great expenditure.

One interesting effect of the high-speed services is the lessening demand for sleeping cars. This tendency is not unwelcomed, for sleeping-car traffic is unremunerative. For the fee of £1 for a sleeping compartment to Scotland, each first-class passenger takes up the quite unreasonable train-space of four tons deadweight.

TERRITORIAL ARMY GETS MORE RECRUITS

London, Aug. 13.

During the month of July 2,772 recruits were approved for the Territorial Army. Since January 1, 1937, there has been an intake of 33,012 recruits compared with 26,717 during the corresponding period of last year. —Wireless through Reuter.



BABY AND GOLDFISH

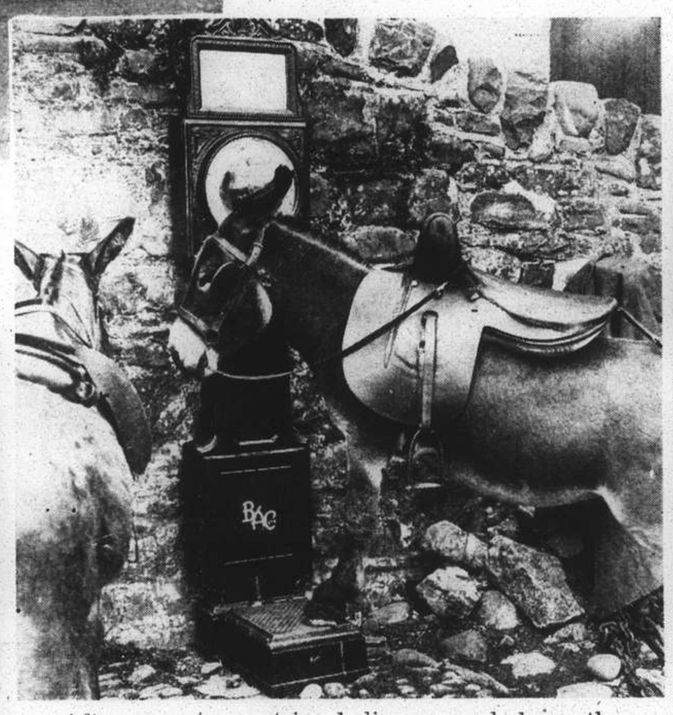
THE Prizewinner in the "North-China Daily News" competition for the best Child Study was submitted by the Comtesse des Courtils, of Shanghai, and taken with a Contax camera. In making his award the judge, a well-known photographer in Shanghai, commented on the picture's pose, poise, purpose and general merit. "The whole conception," he continued, "is artistically arranged and carefully completed to make a thoroughly satisfactory and altogether attractive child study."

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
Magazine Supplement
Vol. VIII, No. 33 SHANGHAI, AUGUST 15, 1937

From the World Over

The quayside at St. Ives, Cornwall, showing the seagulls making their usual raids as a load of fish is landed in the early morning.

French Colonial beauty queens, each from a different colony, who have entered for the title of Miss France-over-Seas at the Paris 1937 Exposition.

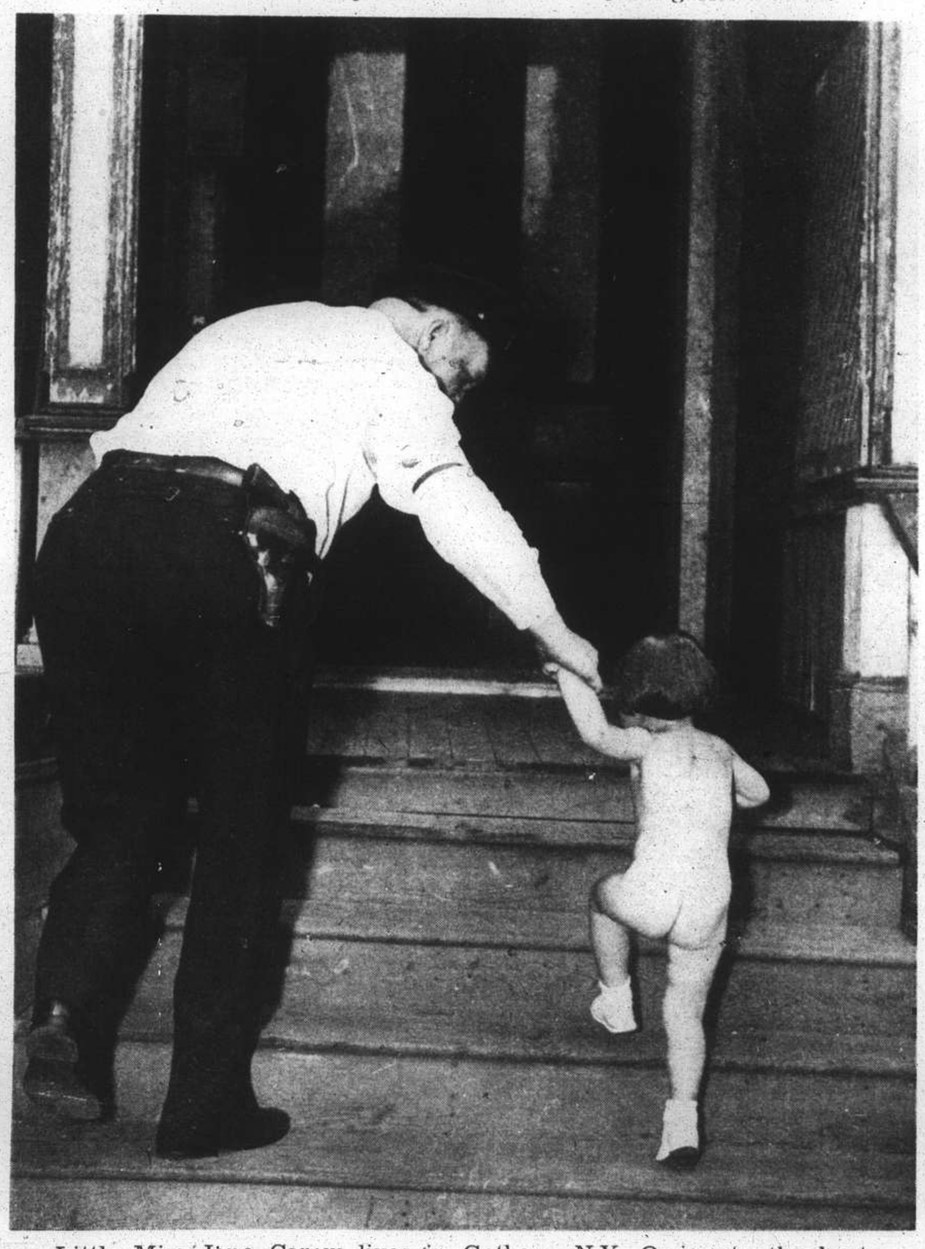


After carrying outsize ladies up and down the cobbled streets of Clovelly, Devon, this donkey endeavours to ascertain the amount of damage done in loss of weight.

Mrs. E. L. Gingold, with her Borzoi, Brazhnik of Bransgore, champion dog at the Richmond Dog Show.

Fly-casting competition at Ranelagh at which fly and bait casters from all over the world compete for championships. The competition is held under the auspices of the British Casting Association.

Miss Helen Wastell with her two bloodhounds entered in the Richmond Dog Show at which there were 2,436 of all breeds.



Little Miss Jane Carew lives in Gotham, N.Y. Owing to the heat she shed her dress and went in search of a water sprinkler, but found a policeman instead. He was quite firm about it all.

Sir Philip Game, presenting Coronation medals to District Messenger Boys at an inspection at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London.

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"NEGA" & "STANDARD"
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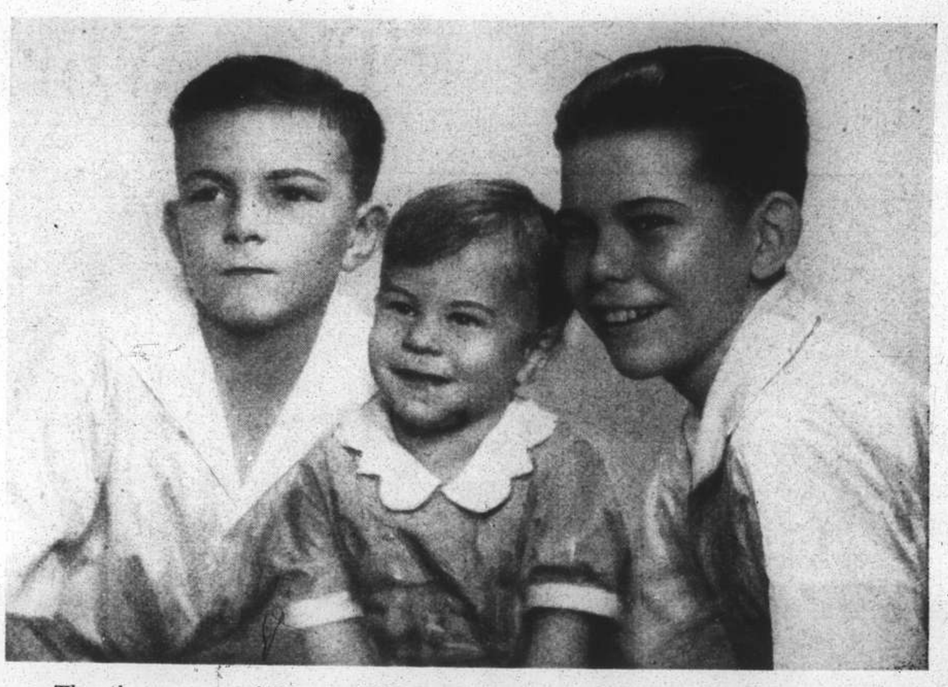
ESTABLISHED 1905 VLADIVOSTOK
THIRTY YEARS POPULARITY

Shanghai People in the News

Mrs. Louise Chow, wife of Mr. Jack Chow, Chief Engineer of the National Research Institute, Sinica Academy, and a sister of Mr. C. C. Nieh.—*Williams.*

Mr. and Mrs. H. Tiltman, well-known authors who have been a visit to Shanghai.—*Josepho.*



The three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Bielka. Mr. Bielka is connected with the U.S. Navy.—*Josepho.*

Mrs. Kenneth J. Marshall, who was formerly Miss Lucille D. Webb, a popular member of Shanghai's younger set.—*Williams.*

Dr. and Mrs. S. N. Tsao who were married on August 9. Dr. Tsao is connected with the Peiping Union Medical College, while Mrs. Tsao studied music at Yenching University —*Williams.*

Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Pate recently returned to Shanghai from a vacation in Japan.—*Victor.*

Dr. J. W. Ridgway has returned to Shanghai after a holiday in Japan.—*Victor.*

Mrs. John Martin Hiss with her children recently arrived in Shanghai in the course of a tour of the Far East.—*Josepho.*

Mr. Kan Chia-hou, former Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs will represent Gen. Li Chung-jen at Nanking.—*Bann's.*

Freddie and Doris the children of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Perkins.—*China Studio.*

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

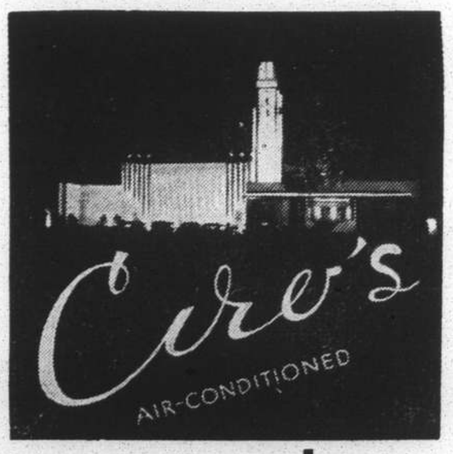
Owing to the unprecedented success of this season's photographic competition and the general interest created, it has been decided to increase the prize to $25 in each class.

Due to the fact that most competitors appeared to misunderstand what actually is a "news photograph," the opening and closing dates for this series have been changed from July 12 to July 25 to November 1 to November 14.

Full details of the competition will be found on page 6

Entries for the "Animal study" class should be sent in not later than August 22 and should be addressed to Photograph Competition, North-China Daily News.

Bernardo Alemany and his original Argentines taken in front of Ciros where they play every evening and Sunday afternoon.



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in the Air-Cooled Restaurant
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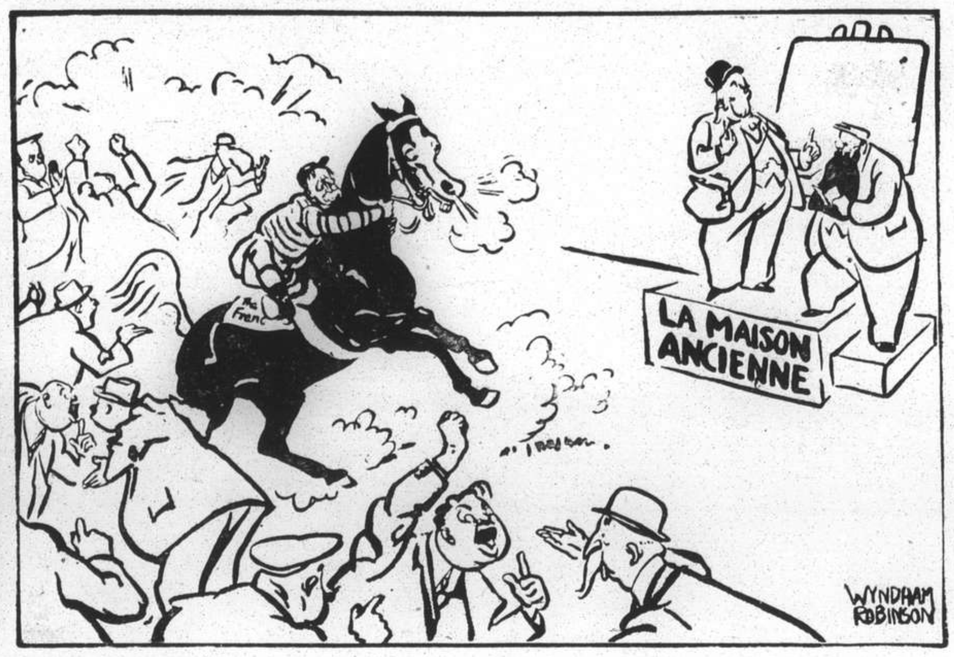
The World's Wit and Humour



"Morning Post" *London*

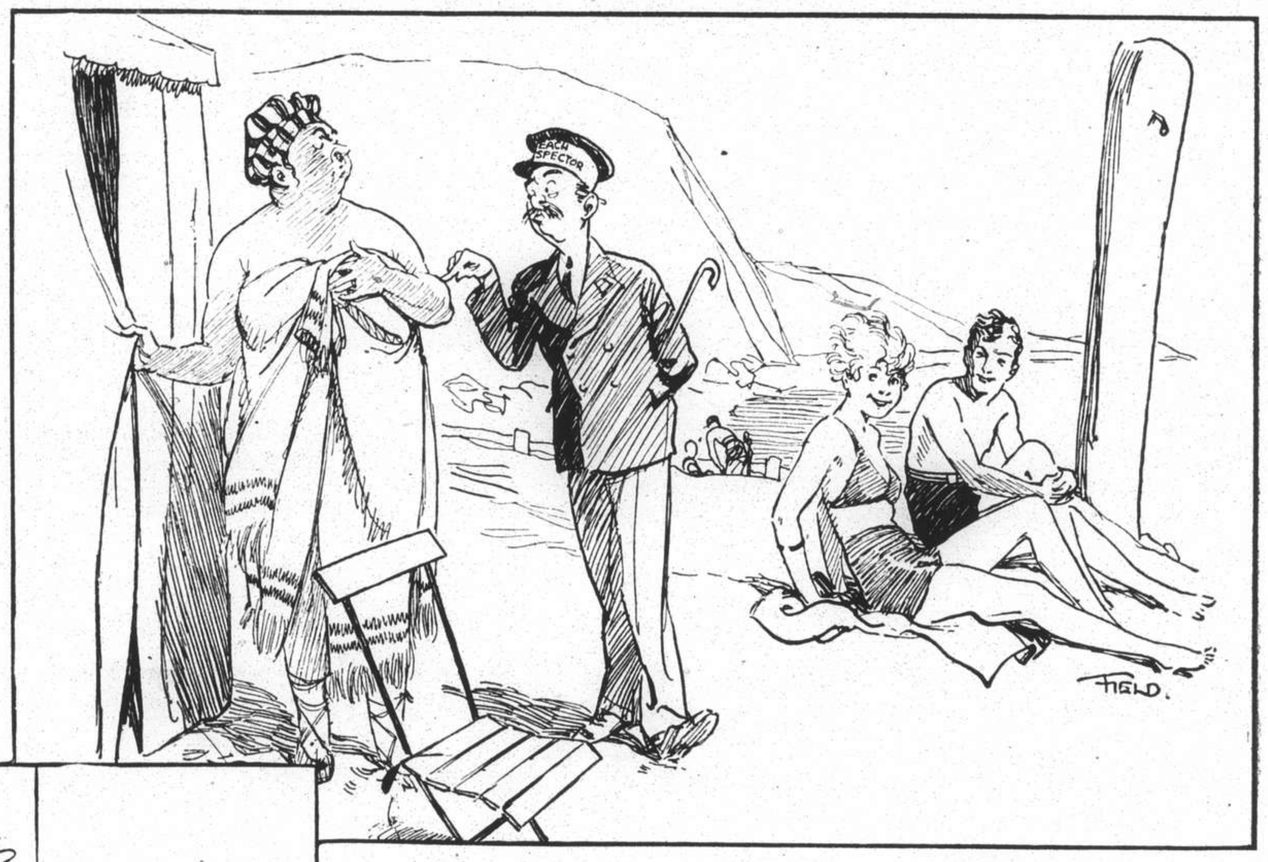
EN AVANT.

"Morning Post" *London*

GREAT STRENGTH RETURNS THE MEMBER.

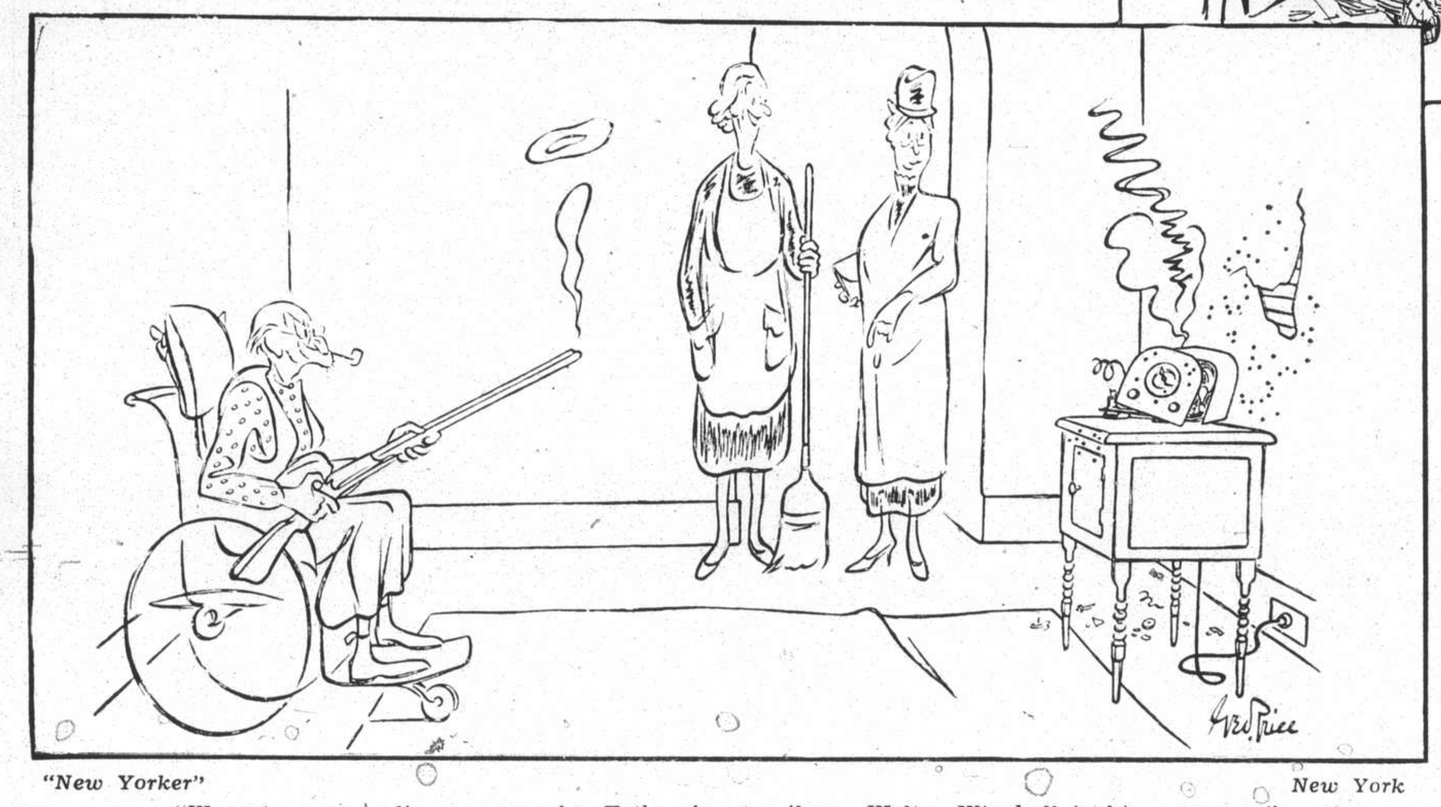
"New Yorker" *New York*

"Do you think no makeup at all would look too affected?"



"Pearson's Magazine" *London*

"None o' that thee strip-tease 'ere, hif you please, madam."



"New Yorker" *New York*

"We get a new radio every week. Father has to silence Walter Winchell in his own way."

"Simplicissimuss" *Munich*

RED ARMY COMMANDER:—"Right Turn!"
POLITICAL COMMISSARS:—"Aha! A counter-revolutionary!"

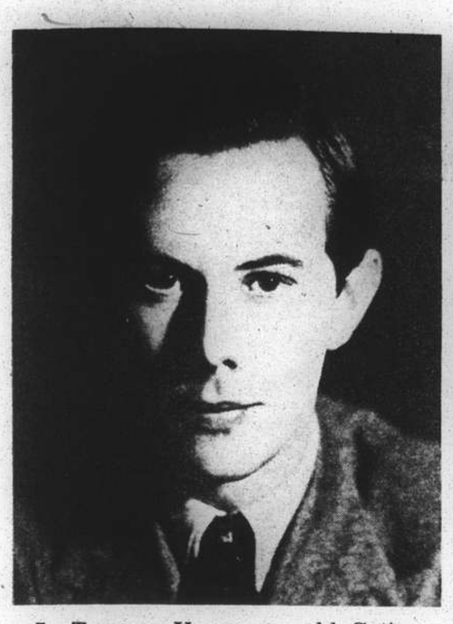
"Pearson's Magazine" *London*

"Shorry I'm late dear, I've been beerfully fizzy at the office."

"Times" *Los Angles*

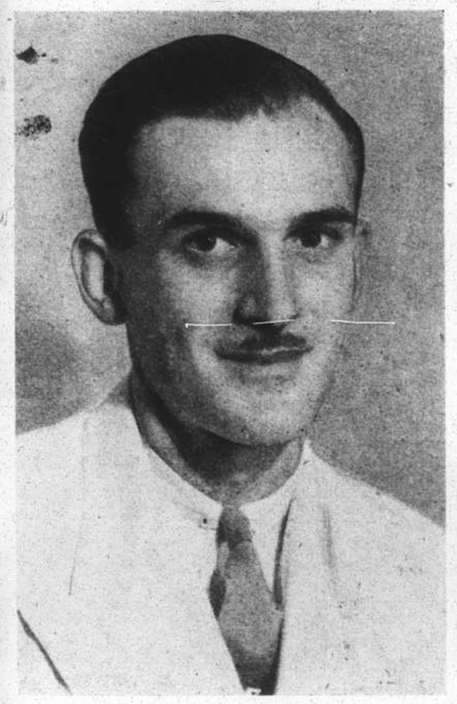
THE A.B. DEGREE.

More Comings and Goings



L. Terence Young, an old Cathedral School Boy, has taken 3rd Class Honours at Cambridge this year.

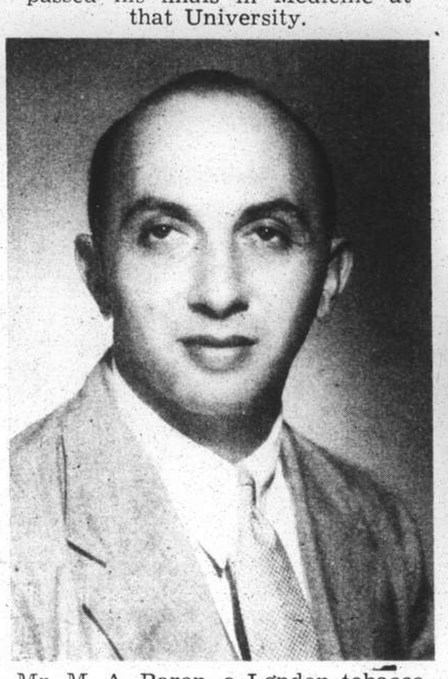
His brother Brian Young after doing well at Oxford, has just passed his finals in Medicine at that University.



Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Pate have just returned from their summer vacation in Japan.—*Victor.*

Ronnie, the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Marco is back from holiday.—*Victor.*

Mr. T. Oppus, member of the Philippine National Assembly came to Shanghai to welcome President Manuel Quezon.—*Josepho.*



Mr. M. A. Baron, a London tobacco manufacturer, on a visit to the Far East.

General Hsiao Chen-ying former Mayor of Tientsin, has returned from Europe and gone to Nanking for an important Conference.—*Williams.*

Dr. N. F. Perekrestova has left for a holiday in Japan.

Mr. H. L. Block, of Messrs. Reiss, Bradley & Co., Ltd., has been in China twenty-eight years.—*Victor.*

Dr. A. F. Stokhuyzen, one of the leaders of the N.E.I. Economic Mission to Japan, has sailed with his wife for Batavia.—*Bann.*

Mrs. G. D. Happer, who with her husband recently returned from Japan.—*Skvirsky.*

Mrs. Stokhuyzen, who accompanied her husband from the Netherlands East Indies to Japan. —*Bann.*

Mrs. I. Ewald, whose husband is editor of the San Francisco "Times," is touring the Far East. —*Bann.*

Mrs. Carson, wife of Dr. V. H. Carson, regimental surgeon to the U.S. 4th Marines stationed here.—*Skvirsky.*

Mr. K. F. Langer, manager of the Omnipol Trading Co., has just returned from an extensive tour of Europe.—*Skvirsky.*

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Mysteriously lovely like a star- spangled summer sky; essence of romantic allure

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H. Dieckmann "Summer Joy in Shanghai." — *Rolleiflex.*

J. J. H. "Future Engineers." — *Maximar F. 45 Tessar.*

M. E. Harding "Baby Brother." — *Kodak.*

The N.C.D.N. Photographic Competition

The six pictures appearing on this page are those selected by the judge of the section for Child Studies as the next meritorious to the prize-winner, which appears as to-day's frontispiece. All of them show very considerable pictorial worth and deserve high commendation.

On Pages 7 and 8 appear a selection of pictures sent in by other entrants, of whom there was a particularly large number, while in the Magazine Supplement for next Sunday a further instalment of studies will appear.

Competitors in the ANIMAL STUDY class are reminded that entries will close on August 22.

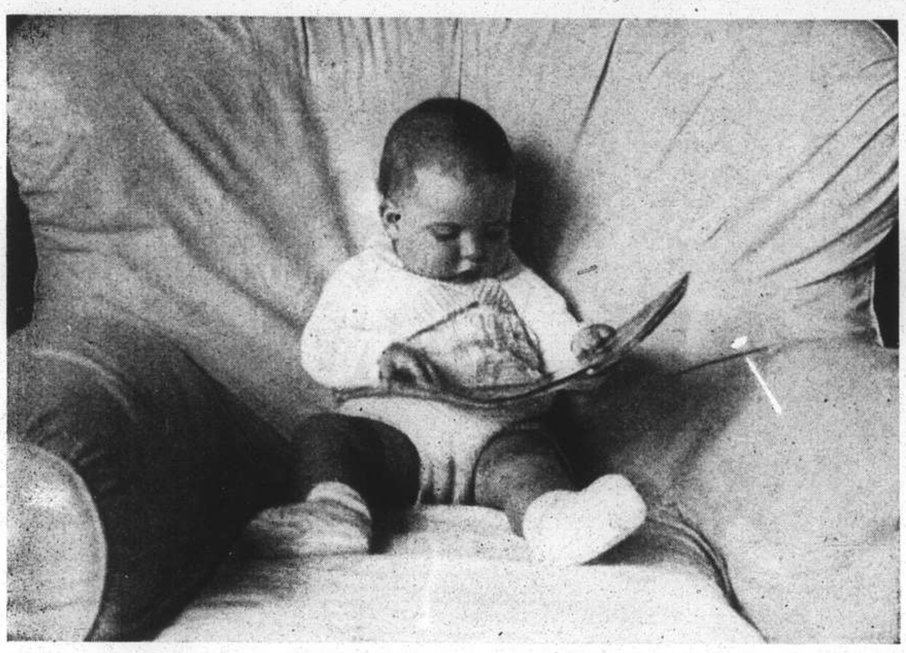
Miss Rona Jones "Cheerio. I'm off to Kuling." — *Kodak.*

Mrs. David H. Couch "Mud Pies" — *Kodak 3A, Folding.*

Miss D. G. Lavington "Pretty Flowers." — *Vigtlander.*

China Children Studies

J. Hildebrandt "The Kiss." — *Leica.*



Dr. Hubert Wilpert "Klaus Wilpert." — *Leica.*

D. B. "And then what do you think happened ?" — *Leica III.*

D. B. "Engineer." — *Leica III.*

C. W. Crossley "Mau Mai." — *Voigtlander.*

Acktaun "Chow Time." — *Brownie Jr.*

D. B. "And then the Wicked Fairy...."—*Leica III.*

M. Ginsbourg "Shanghai's Most Lovable." — *Zeiss Ikonta.*

Countryman "Jehu in Dungarees." — *Voigtlander.*

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More Childrens Studies

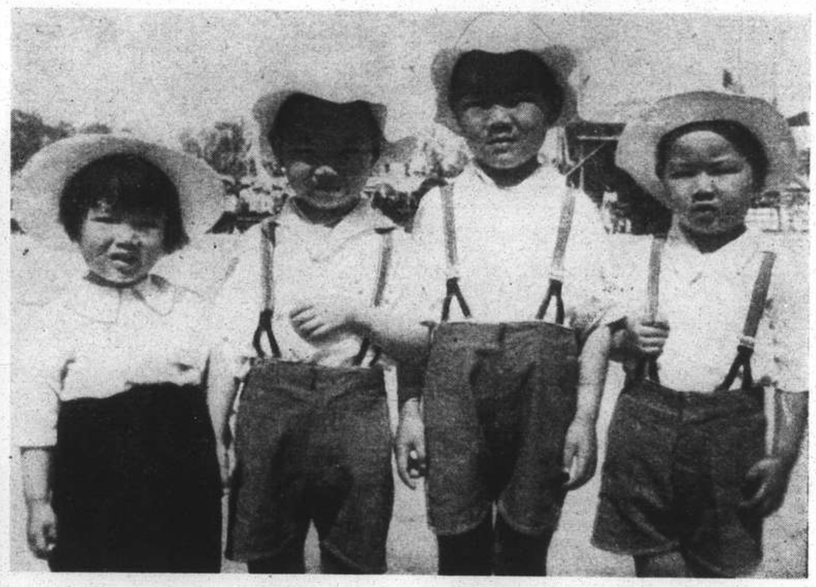
Mrs. David H. Couch **"Goodbye, Mother."** — *Speed Graphic*

John S. Lee **"Are We Downhearted?"** — *Rolleiflex.*

Ming **"Just after Chow."** — *Contax.*

William **"Tony and William."** — *A. G. C. Weisbaden*

Miss D. G. Lavington **"I Wonder what's in here. — *Voigtlander.*"**



Richard Shonka, Kaifeng **"An Oriental Quartette."** — *Leica.*

M. Barros **"Cute Baby."** — *Kodak 620.*

William **"Tony."** — *A. G. C. Weisbaden.*

W. F. Racliff **"Sky-Larking.— *Zeiss 4-5 F.***

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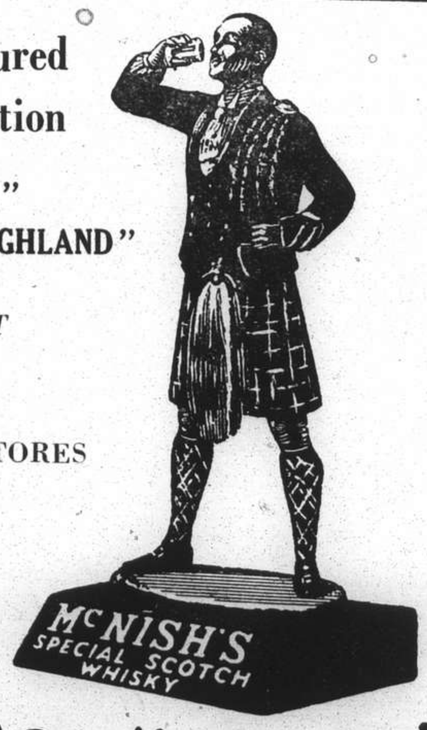

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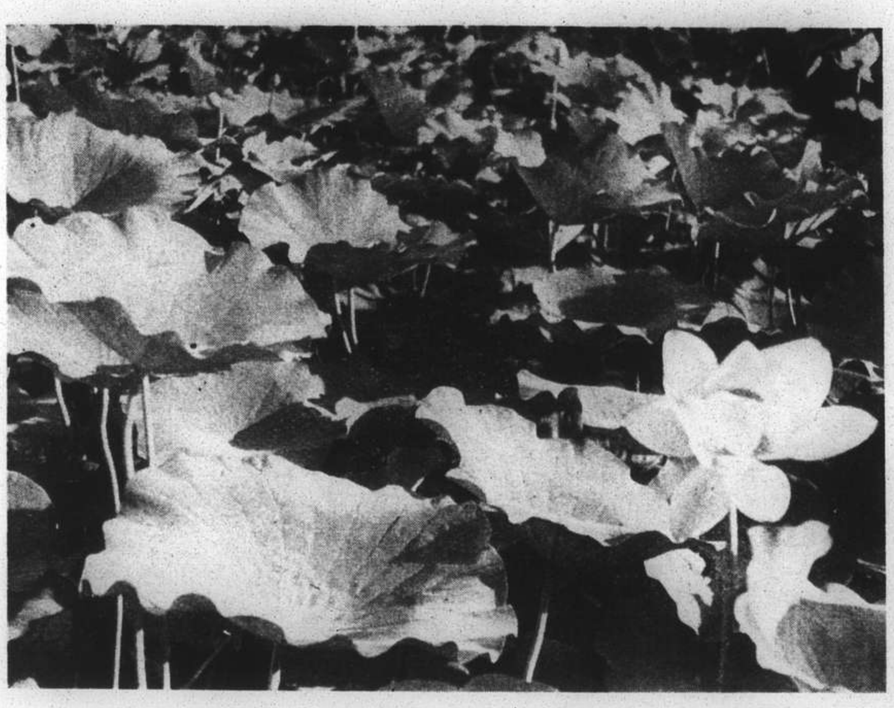
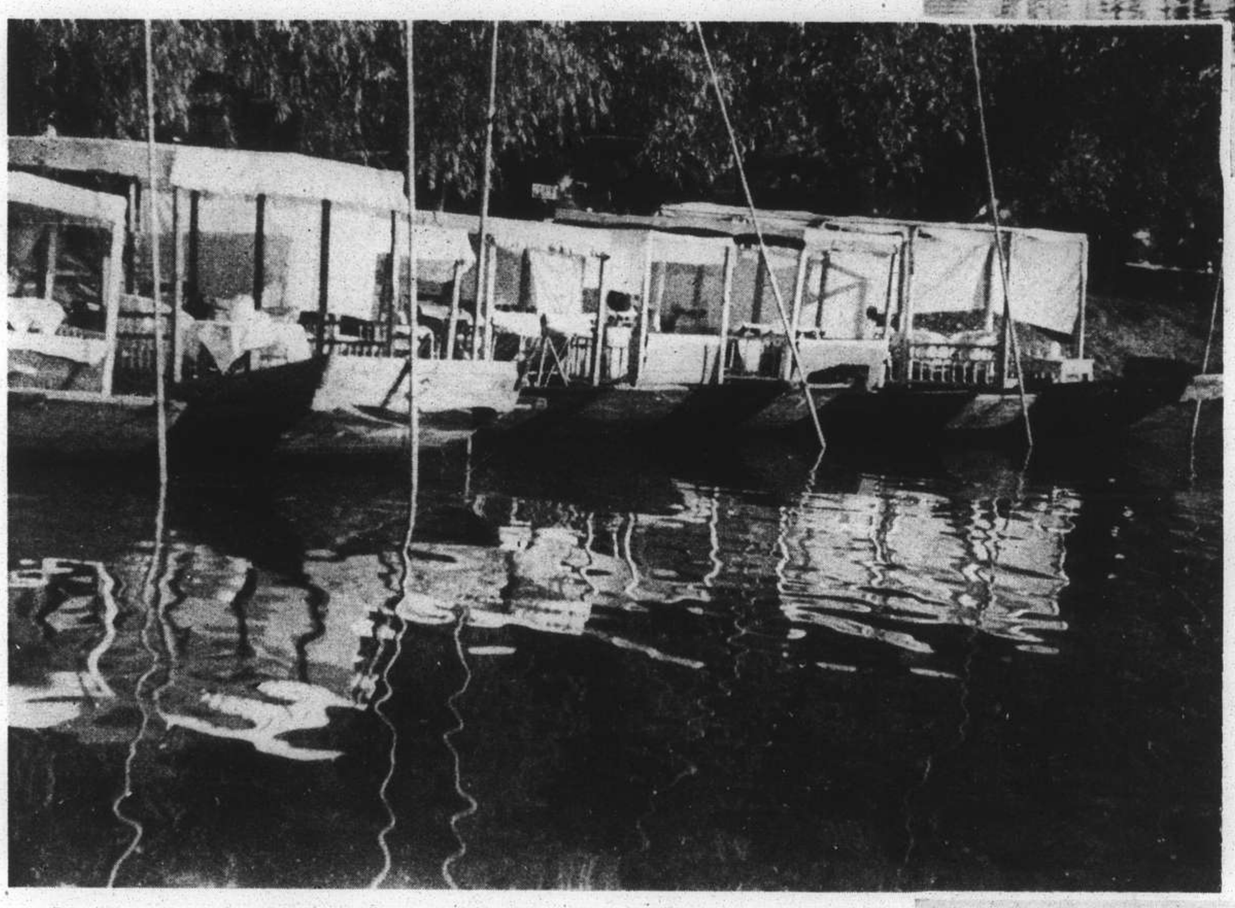
Nanking's New Playground

Photos by Julius Eigner

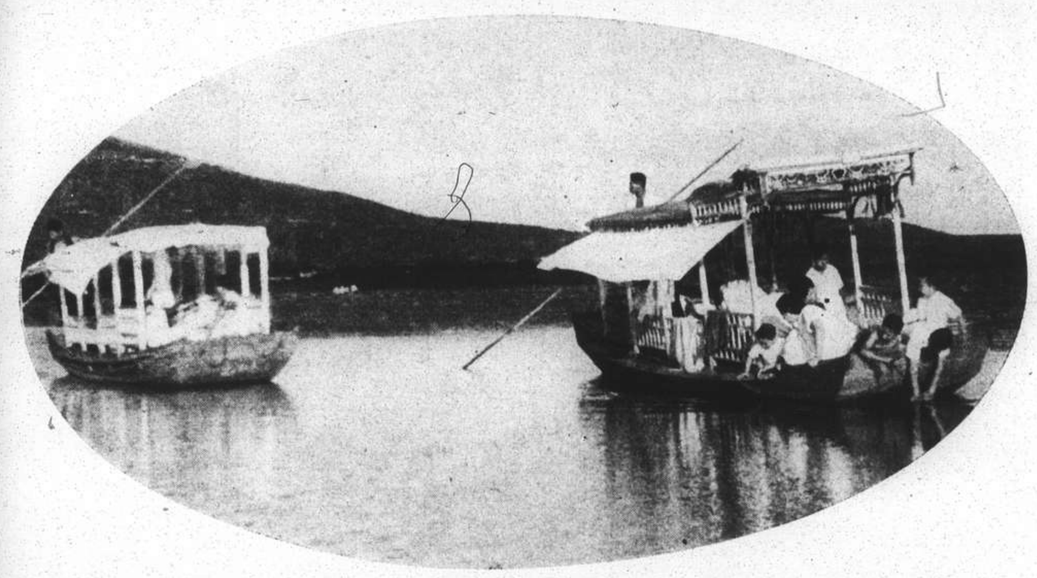


A few years ago the Lotus Lake at Nanking was a forgotten sheet of water, rarely visited. Now thousands go to see acres of lotus such as are shown above.

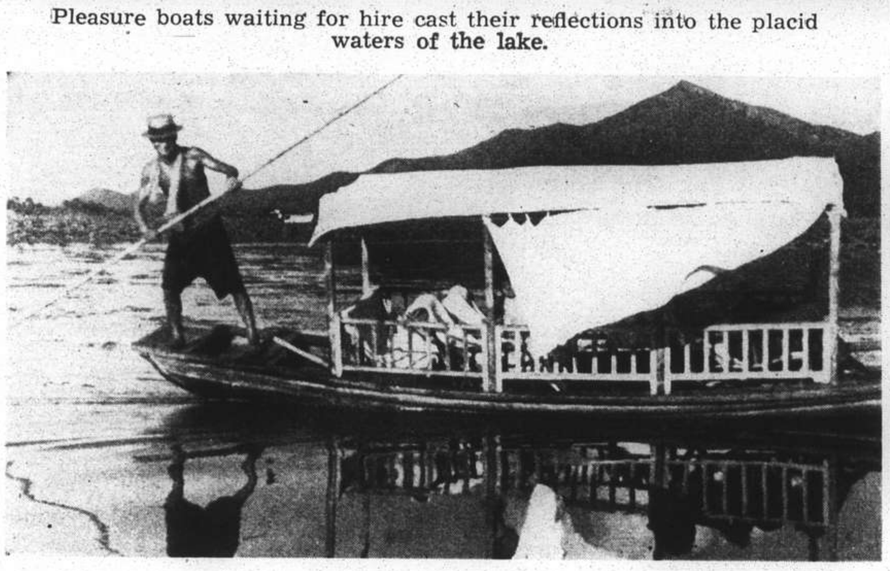
This pretty scene of the pagoda and temple is a favourite stopping place where melons and cold drinks may be had.



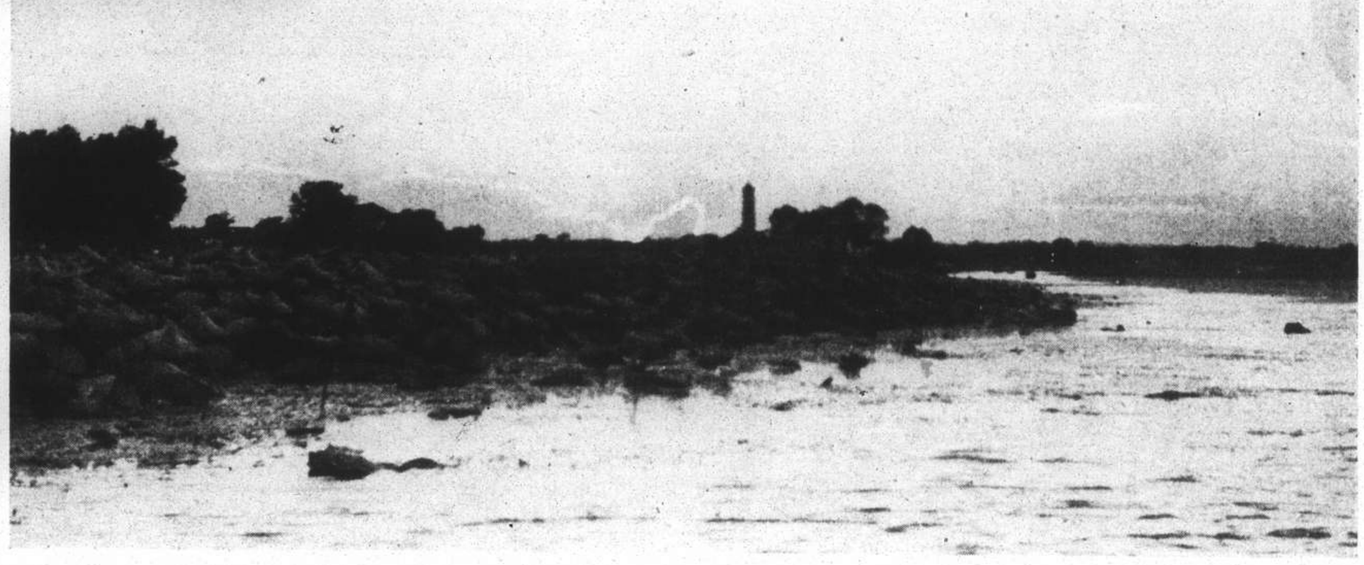
Pleasure boats waiting for hire cast their reflections into the placid waters of the lake.



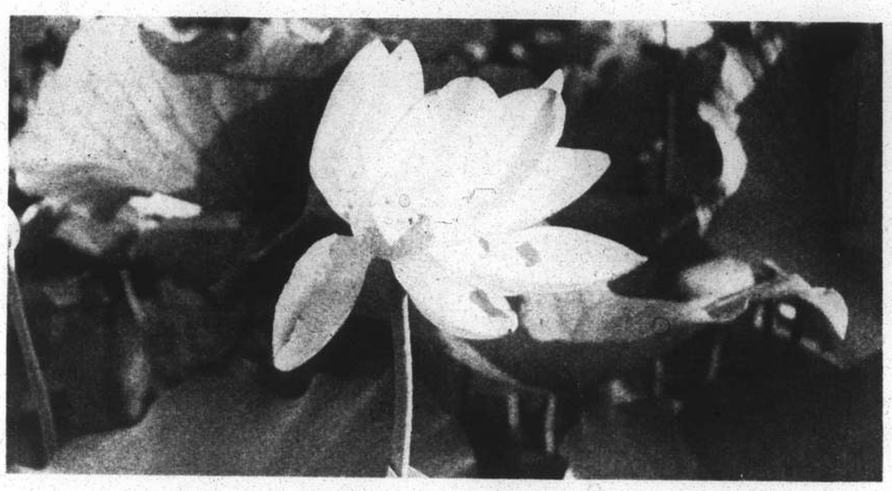
Pleasure boats such as these were entirely absent a few years ago. Now they are very popular.



Leisurely poling forward the boatman enjoys the ride as much as his customers.

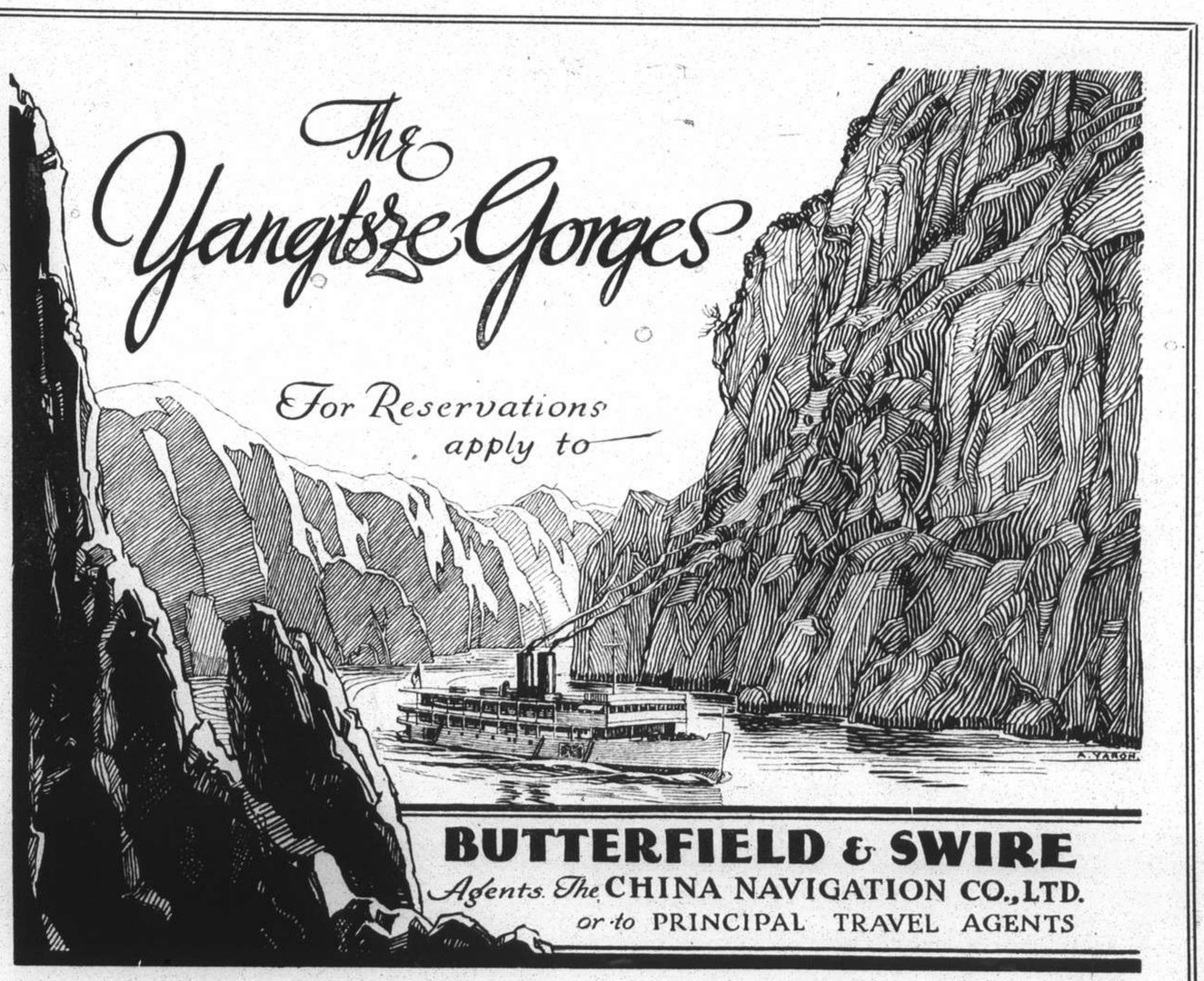


Sunset over Lotus Lake when holidays makers commence to make their ways homeward.



The beauty of the lotus flower is best seen when it is left in its natural surroundings.

A group of girl students take a boat ride, deciding in this instance to "paddle their own canoe."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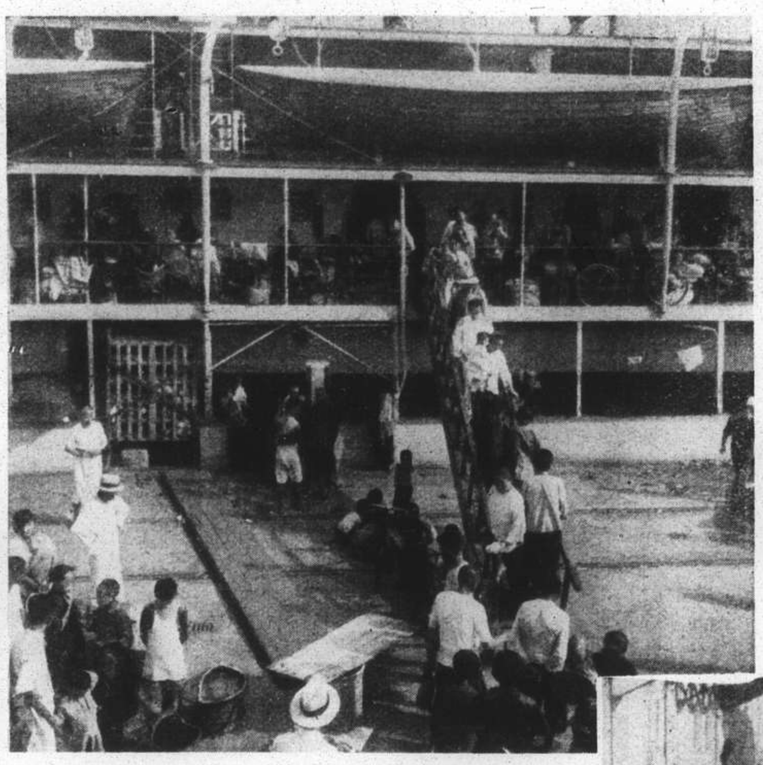
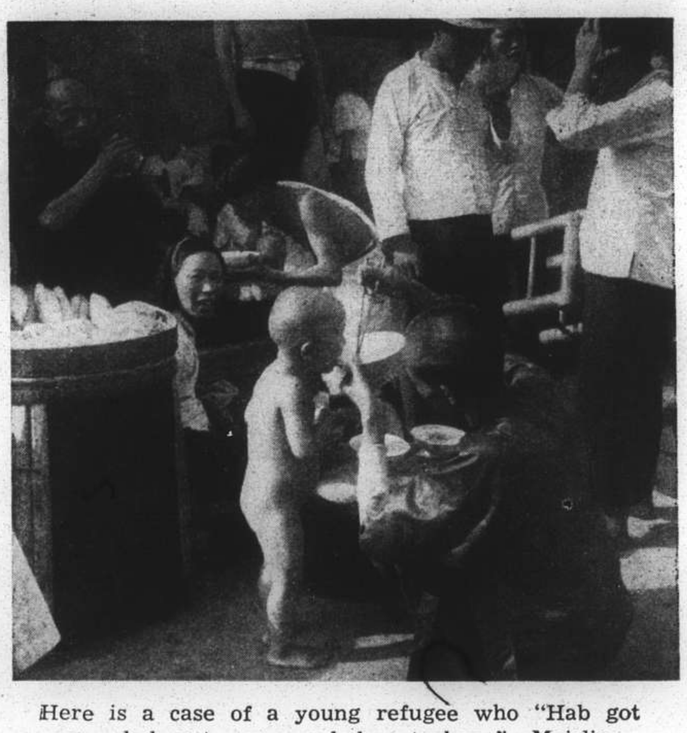
Refugees and Recreation

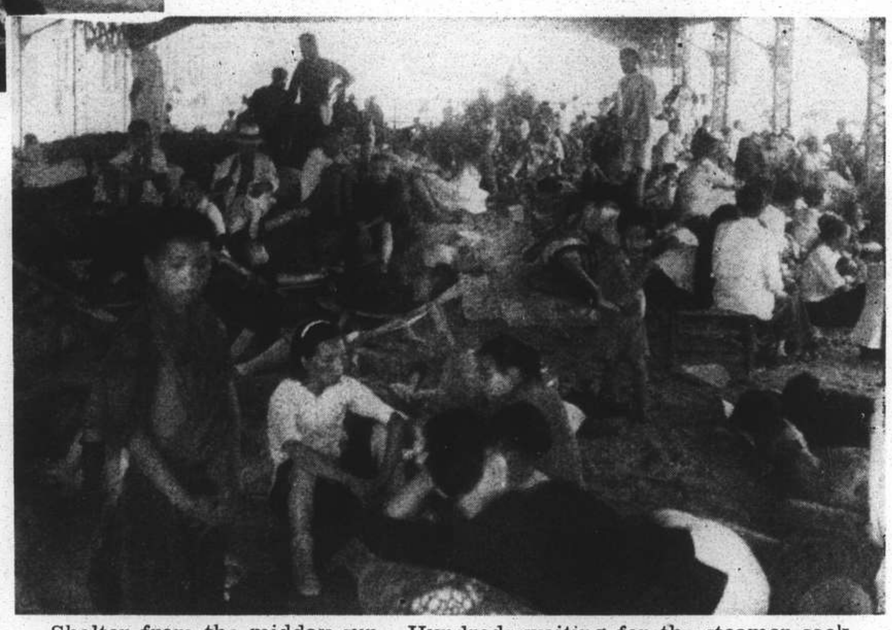
Thousands of refugees are fleeing from Shanghai. Above is a picture of Hunt's Wharf where food hawkers do a flourishing business amongst those waiting for transportation by steamer.—*Meisling.*



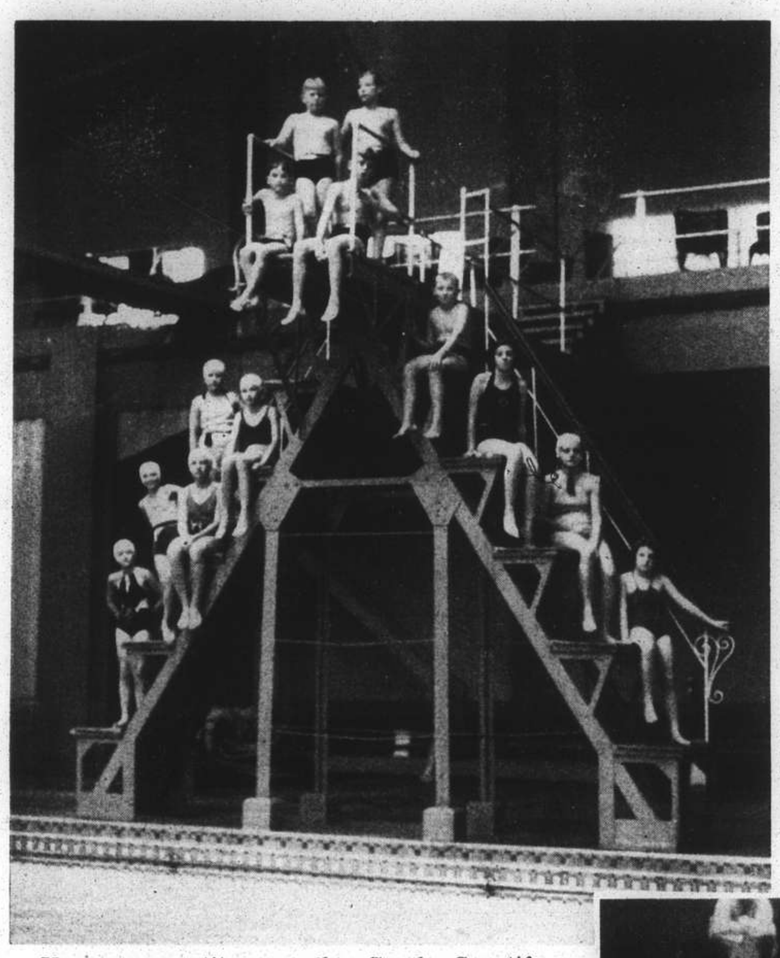
These were lucky enough to find accommodation on the steamer, Tuck Wo, together with all the household furnishings they could carry.—*Meisling.*



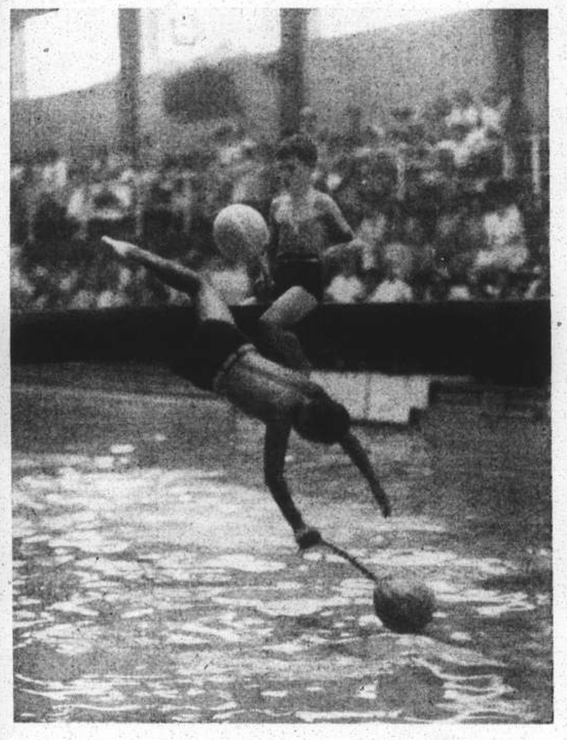
Here is a case of a young refugee who "Hab got papa, hab got mamma, hab got chow."—*Meisling.*



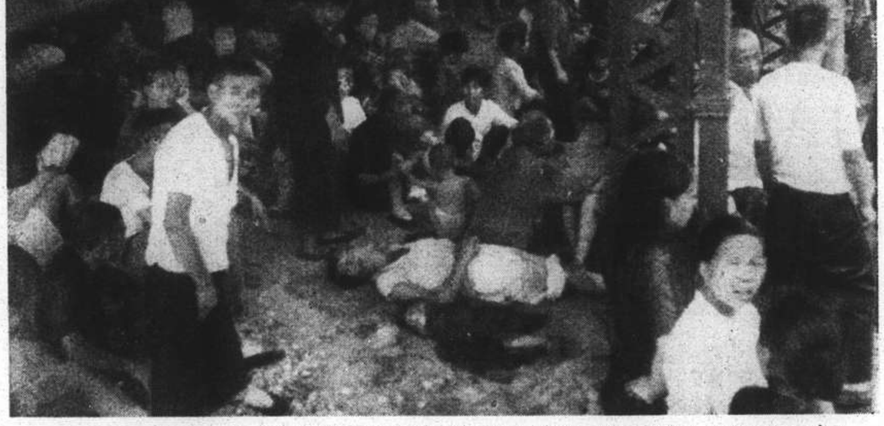
Shelter from the midday sun. Hundreds waiting for the steamer seek refuge from the hot sun under the iron roof of the wharf.—*Meisling.*



Young competitors at the Cercle Sportif Francais where the swimming competition was held recently.—*N.C.D.N. Photo.*



Ingmer beats Popple in the greasy pole pillow fight.—*N.C.D.N. Photo.*

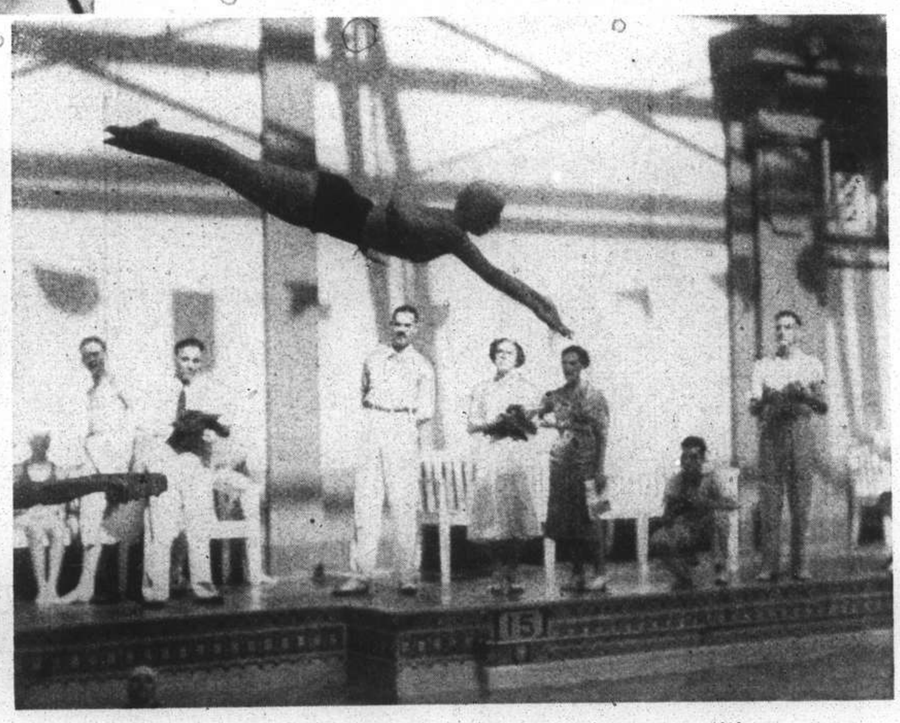


Just in from the country and worn out with the long journey the refugees fall to the ground and sleep where they fall—*Meisling.*

Mrs. John Huxley presented the prizes to the fortunate winners.—*N.C.D.N. Photo.*

After the women's 100 yd. Free Style,—Miss Brabner, Miss Cannan and Miss Whitehead.—*N.C.D.N. Photo.*

Miss Vera Dodd, winner of the women's 50yd. Breast Stroke.—*N.C.D.N. Photo.*



Miss Krysinska winning the girls diving competition.—*N.C.D.N. Photo.*

It started with a chill...

During summer the risk of colds is intensified. At the first sign of a chill take 'ASPIRIN' the unfailing remedy, quick in action, for the prevention and cure of colds, headache, influenza and rheumatism.

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'ASPIRIN'

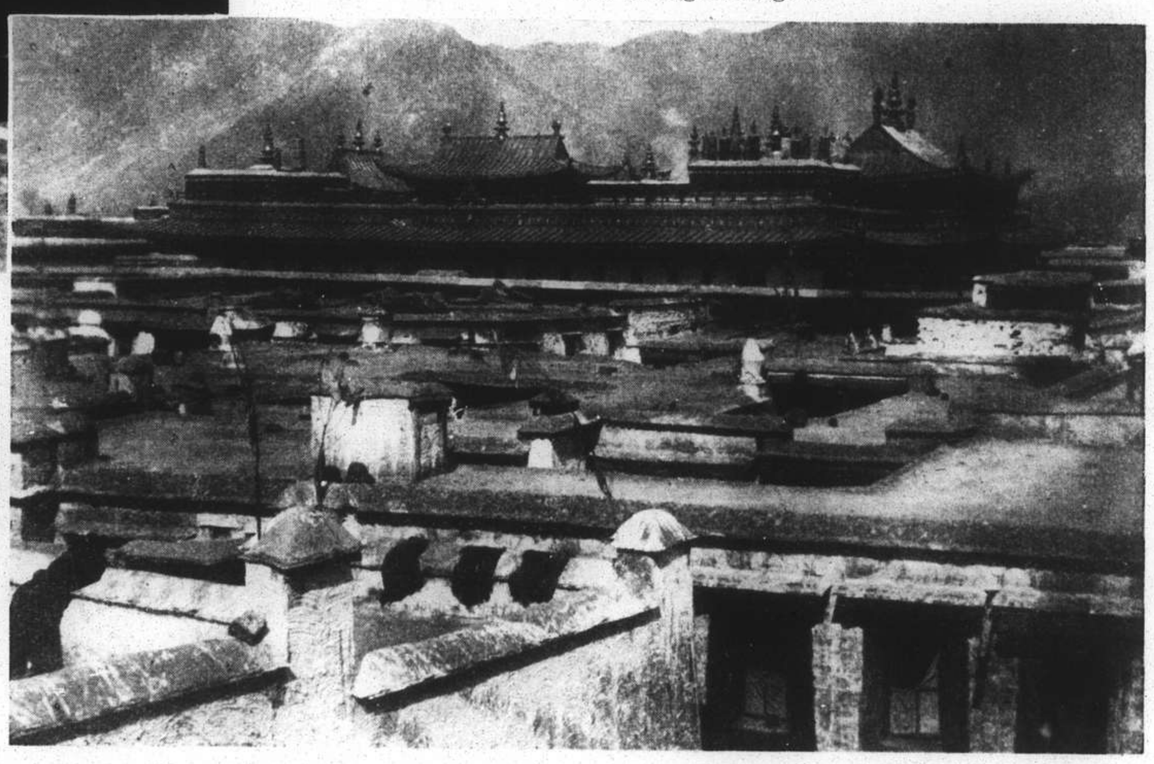
Insist on the »*Bayer*« Cross on each tablet, a guarantee of its genuineness and purity.

New Scenes from Tibet

The central city of inner Tibet is called Sigatze which flourished up to the 14th century. Its castle built on a commanding cliff is now the residence of the governor-general of inner Tibet.

An ordinary official of the Tibetan government. Of the civilian branch he is easily distinguishable from the priests by his costume and strange headgear.

Kundelin temple situated in the outskirts of Lhassa. It is one of the four lamaseries from which regents are appointed to act during the minority of the young Dalai Lama.



Chokan, the temple dedicated to Gautama occupies the central part of Lhassa, so crowded in by dwellings that only the golden roof can be seen against the mountains.

A noble family in Tibet. Two different bloods run in it to be distinguished by the facial features. One lineage represents the high-born and fashionable class, and the other the commoner.

More officials of the Tibetan government. These with priests fill most of the central and provincial administrative organs.

A Tibetan belle. Fashionable ladies in Tibet spend many hours daily at their toilet. As all the world over they are mainly interested in the social round of festivities.

A high-born youth of Tibet, with a golden gem over his forehead, a ring on his finger and a rosary in his hand for prayer and ornamental purposes.

Making a Touch

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

By J. NORMAN LYND

THE MOURNFUL LIAR WITH A HEART BREAKING STORY OF A SICK WIFE AND TEN STARVING CHILDREN
THE DOMINEERING BORROWER WHO "DOESN'T WANT TO STAND HERE ALL DAY, ARGUING ... DON'T BE A CRAB ALL YOUR LIFE ... COME ON - I HAVEN'T ALL DAY TO WAIT ... IT ISN'T EVERYONE I'D FAVOR AS I'M FAVORING YOU!"
AND THERE ARE THE BOYS THAT HAVE THE DISTRESS SIGNAL, THE GRIP, AND PASSWORD AND A WELL-REHEARSED HARD LUCK STORY
THE WIFE WHO HAS AN ALLOWANCE BUT HAS EVERYTHING SENT C.O.D. WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO HAVE PACKAGES DELIVERED WHEN HER HUSBAND IS HOME AND SHE "HAS NO CHANGE."
THE OPTIMIST WHO IS JUST ON THE VERGE OF MAKING MILLIONS ... ALL HE NEEDS IS TWO DOLLARS TO TIDE HIM OVER UNTIL HE CAN MAKE A REAL TOUCH
THE FUTILE ONE WHO WANTS YOU TO FINANCE HIS LOVE AFFAIR ... AND IS TRYING TO RAISE MONEY FOR AN ENGAGEMENT RING ... HE HAS IT PICKED OUT ... THERE'S JUST THE LITTLE MATTER OF PAYING FOR IT.
... AND THERE'S THE CANDID PANHANDLER WHO STATES HIS CASE FRANKLY .. TO WIT: - "I'M DYIN' AN I NEED A DRINK"
"I KNOW JUST HOW YOU FEEL"

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